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## VIGOROUS ACTION IN EGYPTIAN RIOTS MADE IMPERATIVE

**Demands of French and Italian  
Residents for Protection  
Oblige Great Britain to Insist  
on Zaghlul Pasha's Removal**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—Although the political situation in Egypt shows signs of improvement, there is still much cause for anxiety. Saad Zaghlul Pasha's arrest has aroused the worst elements among the Egyptian extremists to little short of frenzy, and even more moderate opinion has been adversely influenced. Zaghlul Pasha is at present under military guard and the subject of his deportation is being seriously considered.

The whole country is under martial law. Tram services in Cairo have been partially resumed and cars have been repaired on the streets. Government officials at Cairo and Alexandria are returning to work, but all the government schools are closed owing to a strike of students.

Frequent encounters have taken place between the police and the mob, and in some cases the military have been called in. These encounters have resulted in many casualties which have taken place almost wholly among the natives, local police and Egyptian troops.

Armored cars have been requisitioned to suppress the rioters, and a great number of arrests have taken place among the extremist leaders who have had a quieting effect and have in some degree restored the confidence of foreign residents. Native troops have figured largely in suppression of the rioting which speaks much for their loyalty to the administration.

**France and Italy Involved**  
The Egyptian Gazette and newspapers representing the former cabinet of Sir Adly Pasha were suspended for two days on account of their publication of unwise comments. Under martial law a notice has been posted in Suez that if the aeroplanes, which are patrolling the district, perceive an assembly they will drop smoke bombs, and if the assembly does not disperse they will drop shells and open fire with their machine guns.

In some quarters the advisability of Lord Allenby's action in arresting Zaghlul Pasha is questioned. Taking into consideration the excitability of the Egyptians, it is claimed that some other step might have met the situation. Zaghlul Pasha's demand for the absolute independence of Egypt and Sudan is from the British viewpoint impossible at present, but it makes a strong appeal to the natives, and it is considered that Lord Allenby should have taken into account the effect of the riots following Zaghlul Pasha's arrest, particularly in view of Italian and French opinion in Egypt.

It is well known that, if the British troops were withdrawn from Egypt or if these nationals were endangered, both France and Italy would not hesitate to take the necessary steps to protect them. The complications arising therefrom might be most serious.

On the other hand, Zaghlul Pasha's continued appeals to the natives to adopt questionable measures, that in his opinion would compel Lord Allenby to give way, could no longer be tolerated. Not only was there danger of moderate opinion being influenced by the inaction of the government, but of much greater importance was the fact that the situation of Italian and French residents called for vigorous action. This demand could not be ignored, hence the vital decision to insist on Zaghlul Pasha's evacuation from Alexandria and those districts where his preaching had caused so much disturbance.

**Independence Set Back**  
Sir Adly Pasha's resignation has not yet been accepted by the Sultan, but this step is inevitable. Much regret is expressed that Egypt should lose one of the few men who are able to see her house in order. Within the short period between Sir Adly's return and today, Zaghlul Pasha has succeeded in setting the cause of Egypt's independence back almost as far as Sir Adly had advanced it.

## LIBRARIANS ASK A PER CAPITA TAX

**American Library Association  
Advocates Assessment on Each  
Person in Community for the  
Support of Reading Rooms**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—A tax of \$1 for each person in the community as a minimum for the support of public libraries and a recommendation for national legislation to pave the way for the entry of the United States into the international copyright union were proposals advocated by committees and individuals at the opening sessions of the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association here yesterday.

An example of what might be expected from a per capita tax displacing the property tax for the support of libraries was given by C. B. Roden, city librarian of Chicago. The amount available for the Chicago Public Library for 1922 will be \$1,250,000, as set by the legislature. Under the new tax nearly \$3,000,000 would be available.

In presenting a resolution advocating the per capita tax, S. R. Ranck of Grand Rapids, Michigan, asserted the development of intelligence and character of the people is of fundamental importance to the State.

"Good books," declared Mr. Ranck, "and their intelligent use have always been recognized as one of the most powerful means for the development of the individual and therefore taxation for education should be based on the needs of the people rather than on the varying amounts of wealth back of the people in each community."

Tariff on foreign books and the privilege of libraries to import books free of duty, was discussed. F. G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, assured the librarians his association was with them in disapproving any congressional measures to repeal this privilege. A resolution on copyright legislation, recommended by the book-buying committee, was presented by Dr. R. L. Ranney and discussed.

## GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The grave situation on the German railways has happily not yet materialized. The Berlin workers meet tonight to consider their action. Generally it is admitted that railway workers, in view of the high cost of living, need increased wages, but the action of extremists in trying to force the government into making concessions is universally condemned.

## NEW LOUISIANA LAW SUPPORTS DRY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Law enforcement officers in the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, are arranging to rigidly enforce the act passed at the recent special session of the Louisiana Legislature which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The new act became effective on December 9.

## NAVY CUT AFFECTS 8000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN DIEGO, California—Orders have just been received at the navy district headquarters here, authorizing the discharge of 8000 men in the eleventh district. The only rating not included in the orders is radio, which is explained by the fact that the navy is in need of many expert radio operators.

## BUSINESS EXPERTS OF ALLIES CONFER

**Meeting in Paris Is to Consider  
What Steps Can Be Taken  
for Facilitating Business  
With Impoverished Countries**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday)—There are at this moment so many international meetings arranged that it is necessary to define their relations with each other. Today the Reparations Commission heard the explanations of the German delegate, Dr. Fischer, respecting the demand for a moratorium. When he reports to his government the attitude of the commission, a formal reply to the last note will be sent.

At the same time, Dr. Walter Rathenau brings suggestions for the reestablishment of Europe, in which operations in Russia play a conspicuous part. Further meetings of British trade experts with the French, Italian and Belgian delegates are taking place in Paris, and it is hoped to include Germans, Austrians and Czechoslovaks. The Russian Government may be invited. The United States, according to Louis Loucheur, will be pressed to participate in a purely business capacity.

There is no necessary connection between this gathering and the conference at Cannes, but it is obvious that although the Paris reunion is only for the purpose of studying the economic and not the political aspect of the general situation, there is here the nucleus of the great international congress which Mr. Lloyd George has in mind.

**Economists to the Fore**  
It is clear that economics are beginning to take a much more important part in settlements long overdue, and that politicians are gradually sinking to second place. The whole question is recognized to be chiefly a commercial one, in which political sentiments should interfere as little as possible. These political sentiments of hatred and of fear have more than anything else, brought about the present muddled and desperate position of Europe, and progressively the authorities are becoming convinced that only in heeding the advice of economists can an escape be found.

Tonight Mr. Loucheur, himself a type of the enlightened economist, presided over a dinner at which the financiers of France and England made each other acquainted. They are to discuss not the reparations problem but the methods by which central Europe and Russia can be assisted to their feet again to the benefit of the entire continent.

In this company there are, on the English side, ministerial controllers of finance, company directors, the representative of an industrial organization, a shipper, a railroad magnate; while, on the French side, the metallurgical trades and banks are invited. Italy sends a minister of commerce and financial experts, and the Belgian delegates consist of the governor of a bank, a financial official and the director of iron works.

The possibility of a tremendous crack is emphasized by the news today of the suspension of payments by the Banca Italiana di Sconto. This Italian bank which has undertaken to have French sympathy is not to be regarded as typical, and panic would be totally unjustified.

Some difficulties have been known for some time and are the result of certain operations in which it has been engaged of a somewhat imprudent character. Nevertheless its discomfiture serves to underline the gravity of the crisis which is possible if general measures are not concerted to restore normal economic conditions on the continent.

## A Vast Consortium

The Paris meeting is to consider the erection of factories in eastern and central Europe, the development of railroads, the application of something analogous to the Ter Meulen project and the extension of loans pledged upon wide collaboration.

To leave out Germany is obviously impossible, for the country remains an immense workshop. There is, however, a desire to attribute a proportion of her profits, should they materialize, to the reparations account. There is a belief that American capital and the assistance of American experts will not be refused.

has gone to Paris. A conference will be held there tomorrow, when they will meet a similar body of French experts. The remainder of the British delegation for the Cannes conference will not leave till Sunday.

Today's party includes Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War; Sir Basil F. Blackett, for the Treasury, along with Lord Inverforth, Sir Allan Smith, Sir Robert Kindersley, W. L. Hichens and Sir Edward Grigg.

Sir Laming while at Paris will have interviews with Louis Loucheur and with representatives of the financial, industrial and commercial world in France. Later he will meet the French, Italian and Belgian delegates and representatives of a consortium for the reestablishment of commercial relations with Russia.

## NEWBERRY FOES CLAIM A MAJORITY

**Accessions Said to Make Possible  
Unseating of Michigan Sena-  
tor—Rumor That He May Be  
Prevailed Upon to Resign**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opponents of Truman H. Newberry yesterday claimed more than enough votes to unseat the Michigan Senator. Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, is claimed, is the latest Senator to come over to the camp of the opposition. With the announcement of James Polindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, that he, too, would vote to unseat Mr. Newberry, the opposition has two votes over a majority of the Senate.

If friends of the Michigan Senator became convinced that he will be defeated on a straight vote, they will try to prevail upon him to resign his seat in the Senate. Charles E. Townsend, his colleague in the Senate, has gone home to confer with Mr. Newberry on the situation. It is understood here that Mr. Newberry will either persuade Mr. Newberry to resign or to defend himself in the open Senate.

Republican friends of Mr. Newberry are in an exceedingly embarrassing position. While it is not believed Mr. Newberry would resign, it would save the faces of many Republicans who intend to vote for him regardless of whether they believe in him or not.

It is also understood in Democratic circles that Thomas E. Watson, Senator from Georgia, whose vote was believed clinched by the Newberry forces, is about to go over to the opposition. Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, is another who has deserted the Newberry fold in the last two days, while Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, is receiving so many protests from home against his noncommittal attitude that it is said he is now prepared to vote to unseat the Michigan Senator.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is on the fence. A number of Wisconsin representatives happen to be in the bad graces of the Administration, it is claimed, and the White House has withdrawn their patronage and placed it at the disposal of Senator Lenroot, in an effort to hold him in line. Mr. Lenroot, however, is conceded to be one of the real independents in the Senate, and it is doubted by his friends if he has cast his vote for Mr. Newberry, against his conscience, in return for a few political crumbs.

As the situation stands in the Senate now, the opponents of the Michigan Senator are claiming at least three, and perhaps four, votes over the majority necessary to oust him. In the opinion of some, Mr. Newberry will lose even more votes unless he makes known his intention to defend himself in the open Senate. Even if he is defeated, his political friends believe it would look better for him, as well as for themselves, if Mr. Newberry went down fighting his own battle.

## PERU AND CHILE TO ARBITRATE

LIMA, Peru—(By The Associated Press)—Peru, in a new note to Chile, proposes that the President of the United States be asked to act as final arbitrator of all differences between the two countries, no appeal being allowed from his decision.

The note is in reply to Chile's communication accepting the theory of arbitration and the plan that each country name a plenipotentiary to meet in Washington to establish the "basis and purpose" of arbitration. The Peruvian reply proposes that, in order to avoid the danger of misunderstandings through direct negotiations, each nation before naming a plenipotentiary cable to Secretary of State Hughes, soliciting the consent of the United States for holding the negotiations in Washington, and also asking Mr. Harding to act as arbitrator.

## REOPENING OF DAIL EIREANN AWAITED

**Ratification Is Expected to Re-  
sult From Resumed Sitzings—  
Premier's Message Con-  
sidered Highly Opportune**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—As January 3 approaches, when Dail Eireann will resume consideration of the Irish peace treaty, ministerial circles here become more and more convinced that ratification will result from the resumed sittings. Although no confirmation is forthcoming of the statement published broadcast, and obviously emanating from one particular source, that Eamon de Valera and Arthur Griffith have arrived at a compromise, the mere report that such is the case is regarded as one of the straws which indicate the way the wind is blowing.

Publication of the message from Mr. Lloyd George, to the effect that the British Government has gone to the utmost limit of concession, is taken in some quarters as a highly opportune statement which will have the effect, if it was not specifically intended to achieve that object, of strengthening the hands of the ratificationists in Ireland.

The coincidence of the Premier's message with the report about a compromise between the two opposing sections of Sinn Fein, or rather, as it is put by one authority, between Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Brotherhood, would indicate that events which led to the latter, were the cause for the former.

Nevertheless it is difficult to see how any understanding could be arrived at which did not involve complete subservience of Mr. de Valera's views to those of Mr. Griffith inasmuch as any modification of the treaty, however slight, would have the effect of nullifying it.

The number of county councils and other municipal bodies which have formally recorded their opinion in favor of ratification steadily grows. It is a better sign of the times than a vote against the treaty would be, but owing to the fact that the members of these bodies are those who have "a stake in the country" in the sense of possessing property in Ireland, and would naturally welcome the sake of peace, terms even less favorable than the ones under consideration, no undue optimism is being indulged in by official quarters.

If the ratificationists, in terms of American politics, in the convention of Sinn Fein, were to meet together and formally endorse the terms of the treaty, this would be taken as a reliable indication that Southern Ireland intends to confirm the acts of its plenipotentiaries.

If it did meet, a majority in favor of ratification would be expected as substantial as the majority would be in the other direction if the inner council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood were to be asked to record its vote.

That the division of the Dail and the Dail cabinet is less well marked is due to the circumstances under which it was elected, and the mixed characteristics which it displays as a result.

Contact with constituencies on the part of members of the Dail during the recess has done much to convince the wavering how to cast their vote next week, and, on the whole, the delay is thought to have been to the advantage of the peace party.

The vote is not expected to be taken until several days have elapsed from the time the sittings are resumed, and Harry Boland is expected to arrive in Dublin from New York in time to take part in the voting. His arrival is awaited with interest from the point of view of the influence he will exert on the proceedings after his visit to the United States.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ROOT RESOLUTIONS EMPHASIZING MEANS FOR OUTLAWING SUBMARINE ATTACKS

**American Delegate Makes Plea for Immediate Adoption  
of International Rule Forbidding Attack on Merchant  
Ships, While Mr. Balfour Asks for Amendment Put-  
ting Proposals Into Effect at Once for Five Nations**

### SATINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Considered in conjunction with the refusal of the French delegation to discuss land armament, this position must cause anxiety and disappointment to those who came to the Conference with high hopes regarding the limitation of armaments."—Arthur James Balfour.

"It is impossible not to realize that the absence of such an agreement will give new impetus to the competition of naval armament respecting auxiliary craft and submarines which can already have a most unfortunate effect on the finances of the countries interested."—Charles Schanzer.

"China naturally stands morally, economically and geographically in favor of the wiping out of the tools of undersea warfare and the outlawing of poison gas as a weapon of international conflict."—Dr. Tehyl Haleh, managing director of the Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade Counselors.

"The 22 Latin-American Republics are for the abolition of war."—Jacinto Lopez, editor of "La Reforma Social."

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Even without an agreement to abolish the submarine there is a hope that it may be rendered inutile as a destroyer of commerce and an assassin of noncombatants. That is all that its opponents really wanted to do. They had no objection to the submarine as a means of defense, or, if it could be so used, as an offensive weapon in legitimate warfare.

The subject engaged the attention of the Naval Committee yesterday and the earnestness of the debate evidenced the importance which the powers represented in the Conference attach to action restricting the powers of the undersea ship to destroy the property and the lives of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits. The first two of the resolutions presented by Mr. Root on Wednesday were taken up for consideration. The purpose of these rules, it was stated in the preamble to them, was "to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war."

To that end the first of the resolutions provided for visit and search of a merchant vessel to determine its character before it could be captured. This was agreed to in theory and in substance, subject only to a few verbal changes.

### Acceptance Invited

The theory is that submarines operating under such a law could do little damage to peaceful commerce. It is almost impossible to remove crew and passengers and place them in safety, as the resolution provides, and this led logically to the second resolution, which was as follows:

"The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by the civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of such use shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they declare their assent to such prohibition and invite all other nations to adhere thereto."

The first resolution was a statement of international law; the second a change in the law. Mr. Balfour proposed an amendment to the effect that the five powers represented in the committee agree to the resolution forthwith and that other powers be invited to adhere.

It was significant that the entire

debate was concerned with the use of the submarine as a defensive weapon and no one essayed to speak for it as a means of attacking commerce. Since attention within and without the Conference has centered on the possibility of the seas concealing vast numbers of submarines which might prey upon ships carrying useful cargoes and passengers bent upon peaceful errands, there has developed evident desire to reassure the world—that something would be done to curb the menace and to prevent the horror of disaster that war could not excuse and that peace might prevent.

### Unity Is Essential

Attention was called to the real function of a conference by the spokesman for the American delegation yesterday. He said that there might have been a misapprehension regarding the ability of such a conference as the one that is being held in Washington to solve world problems and he reminded those who expected too much that a conference did not limit the sovereign states who entered into it. What it does do is to enable a community of interests to reach a common end. As long as the participants have a community of interest, or even sympathetic interest, progress is made toward a satisfactory agreement, but when one state opposes the position of the others she has a perfect right to do so and it is not possible for the conference to do anything about it, except, perhaps, to shift to other ground where agreement may be reached.

### Sentiment Changes Warfare

The reason that the Conference on Limitation of Armament has succeeded to the degree that it has, it was explained, was because all wanted to do certain things and put their heads together in a friendly manner to get them done. In this Conference it is believed that there should go forth unsparring condemnation of the illegal and inhuman use of the submarine. It cannot be denied that this Conference has great power thus to represent the sentiment of the civilized world. It is held that it might well act as a deterrent to governments in the event of war. Sentiment does change methods of warfare. This is plainly seen in the way in which prisoners of war are treated in modern wars. Formerly they were frequently killed merely to get them out of the way. Now, such acts would evoke universal condemnation. Something similar might be made effective in preventing ruthlessness on the part of the submarine.

Mr. Root, in explaining the character of the resolutions, said: "Throughout the history of international law no term has been better understood than that of merchant ship. The resolution could not be made clearer by the addition of definitions, which would only serve to weaken and confuse it. The merchant ship, its treatment, its rights, its protection and its immunities, are at the base of the law of nations."

### Purposely Made Simple

"With regard to the proposal to refer this matter to a committee of lawyers, far be it from me to say anything derogatory of the members of the profession of which I have been a humble member for more years than I care to remember. I do not wish these resolutions to be in the hands of a commission even of lawyers after we adjourn."

"The object of the resolution is to form something which will crystallize the public opinion of the world. It was made perfectly simple on purpose."

"If all the lawyers in the world should get together they could not decide the question more conclusively. The public opinion of the world says that the submarine is not under any circumstances exempt from the rules above stated and if so they cannot capture merchant vessels. This is of the greatest importance. That is a negation of the assertion of Germany in the war that if a submarine could not capture a merchant vessel in accordance with established rules, the rules must fail and the submarine was entitled to make the capture. The public opinion of the world has rendered its judgment in the action that won the war. It was a revolt of humanity against a position of Germany that led to Germany's defeat. Is that not a true rendering of the opinion of the civilized world which we seek to express?"

### Question of Real Facts

"My friends and colleagues, this is real life we are dealing with here. This is no perfunctory business for a committee of lawyers. It is a statement of action and of undisputed principles universally known and not open to discussion, put in such a form that it may crystallize the public opinion of the world, that there may be no doubt in any future war whether the kind of action that sent down the Lusitania is legitimate war or piracy."

"This Conference was called for

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what? For the limitation of armament. But limitation is not the end, only the means. It is the belief of the world that this Conference was convened to promote the peace of the world, to relieve mankind of the horrors, and the losses, and the intolerable burdens of war.

"We cannot justify ourselves in separating without some declaration that will give voice to the humane opinion of the world upon this subject which was the most vital, the most heartfelt, the most stirring to the conscience and to the feeling of the people of all our countries of anything that occurred during the late war. I feel to the depth of my heart that the man who was responsible for sinking the Lusitania committed an act of piracy. I know that all my countrymen with whom I have had intercourse feel the same, and I should be ashamed to go on with this Conference without some declaration, some pronouncement, which will give voice to the feeling and furnish an opportunity for the crystallization of the opinion of mankind in the establishment of a rule which will make it plain to all the world that no man can commit such an act again without being stigmatized as a pirate."

Referring to the recommendation for a restatement of the rules of the law of nations as a result of the war as decided upon by a commission at The Hague in 1920, and which was rejected by the Assembly of the League of Nations, Mr. Root asked:

"Is this not to be a world regulated by law? What are our disarmament worth if we give our assent to the proposition that the impulse of the moment, the unregulated and untrained instincts of brute force, shall rule the world and that there shall be no law? If there is to be a law, somebody must move. There is no adequate law now with regard to submarines. There is no law now with regard to poisonous gases, and somebody must move. The door to a Conference is closed and here we are met in a solemn conference of the five greatest powers upon the limitation of armament and charged to do something toward the peace of the world."

#### Restating Rules of War

"This resolution proposes to restate the rules of war that have been trampled under foot, flouted and disregarded. This resolution proposes that we assert again the dominion of those humane rules for the protection of human life, and that we discredit and condemn the attempt to overturn them. This resolution proposes to tell what we really believe, that we characterize it as ought to be characterized, the attempt to overturn the rules impressed by humanity upon the conduct of its governments. Is there a delegation here that can afford to go back to its own people and say to them, 'Upon the proposal being presented to us we referred it to a committee of lawyers and adjourned?'"

In considering the second of the Root resolutions, Mr. Balfour asked why the five nations represented should not agree to act on the rule proposed by Mr. Root.

"Nothing could be better," he said, "as an example than that the five states, instead of merely adopting a resolution which would be inoperative until generally adopted, should adopt immediately the principles which they desired eventually to see embodied in international law."

Mr. Root replied that it would be satisfactory to him to have such an addition.

Mr. Balfour's amendment was as follows:

"They declare their assent to such prohibition and they agree to be bound forthwith thereby as between themselves, and they invite all other nations to adhere to the present agreement."

#### Pacific Treaty Interview

Mr. Tumulty Confers With Mr. Borah Regarding Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A conference between Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leader of the "irreconcilable" group in the Senate, was the significant development yesterday in the fight that is centering on the Administration's four-power Pacific treaty.

Mr. Tumulty's visit to the Capitol is understood in Democratic circles to indicate that Woodrow Wilson, who is reported to be regaining his former vigor, will take an active hand in the fight to prevent the United States from joining an alliance with Great Britain, France and Japan.

Although the part taken by Mr. Wilson in molding opposition to the Pacific treaty is not disclosed openly, the former President's speech at Manchester, England, in which he expressed himself unalterably opposed to the United States joining an association of nations that did not include all nations, formed the basis of the conference between Mr. Tumulty and Senator Borah.

#### Woodrow Wilson's Policy

Senator Borah declined to comment on Mr. Tumulty's visit, although it was evident from the Senator's tone that he and Mr. Tumulty at last had reached a basis of clear understanding so far as the Pacific pact is concerned. Mr. Borah admitted that President Wilson's position outlined in his Manchester address entered largely into the discussion.

Some time ago it was given out that Mr. Wilson had advised Democratic senators to maintain a policy of silence with reference to the treaty, stating that he himself would not reach a definite decision until the results of the Conference were better known. The former President is now known to be opposed to the Pacific treaty, and it is understood that Mr. Tumulty sought the interview with Senator Borah with Mr. Wilson's knowledge and consent.

If President Wilson comes out

openly against the Pacific treaty, as it is supposed he will do shortly, it will be an open fight between him and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, to control the majority of Democratic votes in the Senate. Administration forces are depending upon Mr. Underwood to deliver enough Democratic votes to make ratification of the treaty certain.

Failure of the Conference thus far to fulfill the hopes of its adherents in checking submarines, poison gas and aircraft as weapons of warfare is playing an important part in recruiting opponents of the Pacific treaty. In the opinion of Senator Borah, expressed after Mr. Tumulty's visit, it would be "an insult to the Senate to submit the Pacific treaty with the present armament program."

#### Other Senators Opposed

Other senators, notably Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan Republican, from North Dakota and William H. King (D.) from Utah, indicated the "failure" of the Conference in unmistakable terms. Another statement by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, to the effect that if Japan does not take herself out of the "protection clause" of the treaty, the United States probably will, showed a strong tendency on the part of senators to insist upon a reservation that would eliminate the mainland of Japan from Article I. In the event that Japan herself does not ask for such a reservation. According to Senator McNary, the "question of whether the treaty applies to the Japanese homeland, or the Japanese possessions in the Pacific, goes to the heart of the armament Conference."

Declaring that the United States cannot afford to enter an agreement that would pledge the American people to preserve the political or territorial integrity of Japan, Senator McNary said that he would "offer a reservation to the treaty if Japan does not, which shall stipulate, so far as the United States is concerned, the treaty does not even imply a guarantee of Japan proper from external aggression."

Senator Borah and Senator Ladd, who expressed himself as "sorely disappointed over the failure of the Conference," also take this position.

#### Points of Attack

If submarines and aircraft, especially, are not prohibited or limited by the arms Conference, Senator Ladd believes that it will prove an open invitation to all nations to arm to the teeth. It would be useless to suppose, he believes, that any money would be saved through the reduction of capital ships under such an arrangement.

Senator King, calling attention to the "monumental failures" of the Conference, stresses these points:

"Failure to limit land armaments. Failure to stop absolutely capital ship construction under the 10-year naval holiday program, because of modification of and departure from Mr. Hughes' original proposal. Failure to provide that money saved from scrapping, or stopping the construction of certain capital ships, shall not be expended on other warcraft."

"Failure to place any limit on the total expenditures for military and naval purposes."

"Failure to limit aircraft, either as to their size, or numbers."

"Failure to restrict or prohibit the manufacture and use of poison gas in warfare."

"Failure to effect a satisfactory agreement with respect to the return of Shantung by Japan to China, or the Shantung Railroad to its Chinese owners."

"Failure to remove other causes of friction in the Far East except by general resolutions or declarations of principles which are still to be proved practical methods of preserving peace."

"And last, the most recent failure to restrict, abolish the size, or numbers of the submarine which is apparently threatening the Conference itself with disastrous results."

#### Piracy of Submarine

Root Proposals May Take Place of Defeated Ratio Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The counter-attack on the French submarine position made by the British delegation in the naval committee yesterday was officially regarded here as the final test of the moral progress which the Washington Conference will record.

This was especially the view of the American and British delegations who are working hand in hand in a maneuver, namely, the abolition of the submarine as an agency of commerce destruction, which if successful would have the effect of crumbling in the French position and in regaining for the Conference the moral ground lost when the attempt to abolish the submarine or put a limitation on its construction was abandoned.

It was explained by the British delegation that this is exactly its viewpoint; that the members of it believe that if a clear-cut declaration goes out to the world that none of the powers signatory to the naval treaty will at any future time use the submarine as a commerce destroyer, it will be received with universal approbation as practically a recovery of what was lost by failure to abolish or to limit building.

#### Test of Real Intent

The British delegation was not satisfied with the Root resolution, which only went so far as to declare the practical impossibility of its use against commerce without gross violation of the humanitarian fundamentals of international conduct, and left its adoption for the future. The counterproposal was then offered to make it effective immediately so far as the five powers are concerned and as a test of the real intent of those who have fought against abolition or limitation.

"If these powers are willing," said

one of the members of the British delegation, "to accept the restatement of international law as to right of search and seizure and the right of noncombatants to safety under the rules of war, if they further agree that it is practically impossible for the submarine to apply these safeguards which the humanitarian conscience of the civilized world demands, then there is no reason why the five nations here in this Conference should not set the pace for the rest of the world and bind themselves to its nouse against merchant vessels; there is not the slightest doubt that the smaller powers not represented here would assent to this aim that we offered the amendment to the proposal which would put of international adherence to the principle to the future."

#### For Defense Alone

The American viewpoint is in complete accord with that of the British; the reason, apparently, why the new Root proposal was not set forth for immediate adoption by the five powers is the apprehension still strong, that it offers another opportunity to France to signalize her ability to block the British move.

Great Britain's delegates regard the amendment to the Root proposal as the "moral test" and as affording an opportunity to the Conference to recover the confidence lost in the last few days and to make a clear refutation of the strong suspicion which holds the field that some of the powers that have been fighting for submarines regard them in the main as commerce-destroying agencies.

In this connection it was pointed out that the trend of the argument in the committee had been to the effect that none of the powers desired to use the submarine for the illegitimate uses to which the Imperial German Government put it. The pivotal position of the French was that it constituted a powerful defensive weapon and that a free or practically a free hand was necessary to national security.

#### The British Argument

"Very well, then," the British say, "we grant you all the leeway you want with it as a defensive instrument, though we believe you are entirely wrong as to its effectiveness. Are you ready to enter an agreement right now and here whereby you will undertake not to use it under any circumstances for the destruction of unarmed and unarmed merchant vessels?"

On the answer of the French depends whether or not the Conference will have some ground to stand on Wednesday. A review of the statements as to their position made by Admiral Debon and Mr. Albert Sarraut, acting head of the French delegation, shows a considerable lack of consistency as to their attitude on the submarine as a commerce-destroying agency. Through the admiral's plea there was considerable recurrence to the usefulness of the undersea weapon as a commerce destroyer.

However, what has been accomplished through the efforts of the American and British delegations has to a great extent taken the ground from under the feet of the French; in the first place the French delegation has accepted the restatement by Elhu Root of international law before the world war; they have also gone a long way to accept the Root new statement that it is practically impossible, as the experience of the war showed, to carry out these rules with the submarines.

#### French Attitude Is Crux

There is left the logical conclusion that it should not be used for purposes of trade destruction. The only question now is whether the French will once more demur to immediate enactment of the maxim into the naval treaty; the delegation is not likely to refuse the adoption of the American proposal, but there is a strong probability that they will seek to offset the British counter-attack, which threatens their entire position, front, flank, and rear, by refusing to bind France until such times as all naval powers are bound by an identical proscription.

While anxious for immediate enactment of this proscription, the British delegation will welcome the acceptance of the proposal as stated by Mr. Root; it would be a definite step looking to the future. It would be a declaration of policy, though not binding on any of the powers, but like many other good resolutions it might remain unacted upon for a very long time, as conferences are not convened every day or year.

#### Chemical Warfare Vicious

Bishop Brent Wants Submarine and Gas Warfare Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Both submarines and chemical warfare should be ruled out of future warfare, in the opinion of Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Episcopal diocese of western New York. Bishop Brent, who was during the world war, Senior Chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces, and attached to the staff of Gen. John J. Pershing, outlined his views on submarine warfare to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I am glad that men like Mr. Balfour have had the courage to come out openly against the submarine as a weapon," said Bishop Brent. "To me submarines represent the acme of frightfulness. They should be ruled out of warfare forever. They are a mean way of attack and have caused some extreme suffering in the past and will do this again in the future. They should be eliminated as the weapons of nations."

#### America's Opportunity

"Similar action should be taken against chemical warfare, which is just as vicious and mean as that of the submarine. In stamping out

these two weapons America has a chance to lead the way. Other nations will follow America's example if this nation insists that these weapons shall be banished from the armaments of nations. If America and Great Britain can accomplish this thing they will have rendered a service of incalculable value to the present and unborn generations and to civilization."

Bishop Brent said that his first-hand knowledge of the results of submarine attack had caused him to have "a horror of war which can hardly be increased."

Not only should submarines come under the provisions of the Limitation of Armament Conference, according to a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by John McF. Howie, hotel proprietor of Buffalo, but airplanes should be subject to limitation.

"The submarine is of no use against navies," said Mr. Howie. "That was demonstrated during the war when the German submarines were not able to sink any capital ship after real measures had been taken against them. Of what use then is the submarine? None, except as a pirate. If the nations of the world want that sort of a weapon, if they want to confine their warfare to sinking food ships and murdering thousands of innocent persons, 20,000 in the late war, if they want to hoist the Jolly Roger, if they want to stab their enemies in the back, then the submarine is their weapon."

#### Airplane Like Submarine

"But it is questionable whether the submarine would be a formidable weapon in a future war. The probabilities are that the science of air transportation will have been so specialized that air transports will be able to land sufficient food to supply a nation, independent of the undersea boats. If they succeed in doing that then the submarine is obsolete even as a pirate."

Mr. Howie classed the airplane in the same category with the submarine as an enemy of universal peace. In the readiness of the nations to submit to naval disarmament he scents recognition of the growing menace of the airplane.

"Where," he asks, "would the Grand Fleet have been if the airplanes in the beginning of the late war numbered as many as at the close, or if they had been as highly developed as they are now? I believe any fleet in the world could have been blown out of the water. I believe the German fleet would have been blown to pieces by an allied air offensive. The airplanes, in my estimation, have practically rendered the superdreadnaught obsolete before she hits the water. The dreadnaught costs \$40,000,000. That sum would purchase nearly 2000 airplanes. That many planes would put any navy out of business. All that is needed is to perfect further the science of marksmanship."

"Let us limit the airplanes as well as the submarines."

#### Navy Bill Reduction

Total Savings Through Armament Cuts Expected to Be High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regardless of the disagreement between the nations represented at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, a reduction of \$300,000,000 in army and navy appropriations for the next year is being planned by prominent Republican leaders in Congress.

Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is one of those who is lending his influence to lessen the burdens of the taxpayer so far as war preparations are concerned.

Those members of the Senate and House who are campaigning for an army of 75,000 men and a naval personnel of 50,000 are behind the movement to save from \$12 to \$15 in taxes for the average family by reducing military appropriations to the lowest point consistent with national defense.

The reduction, it is pointed out, would be at least one third of the amount estimated for the army and navy in the budget for next year and would mean that estimates for war appropriations would be cut from \$500,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

The army appropriation bill, held up by the Conference, will be taken up in the House Appropriations Committee on January 10. It was made known yesterday.

The American delegates to the Conference believe the consideration of the army bill at that time will not embarrass the deliberations. What is done in the way of reductions by the navy. There is not likely to be any great reductions in the army proper, as most of the savings will be made through elimination of clerical hire and the number of army schools scattered over the country.

The demand for decreased taxation is so great that members of Congress cannot afford to ignore the appeal even if the Washington Conference does end in disagreement as to restriction of war preparedness. Mr. Madden is determined to cut hundreds of millions of dollars out of the supply measures in an effort to lessen the tax burden, and sentiment in both houses is growing stronger than ever for reduced expenditures for war preparedness.

#### France's Action Deplored

British Press Says French Cannot Now Complain of Isolation

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—News of France's action before the Washington Conference in refusing to accept an allotment of submarine of less than 50,000 tons was printed in the London

newspapers today under captions indicating disappointment.

The Times, while avoiding any re-primand against France, deplores the decision, which it thinks "may have a regrettable effect upon the attitude of the American people toward any important problem," and claims that Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, to build both submarines and light cruisers to an amount commensurate with the French figure.

The newspaper seen in the tone of the speeches in the French Senate yesterday, an indication that if the French Government had abated its full claim advanced at Washington it would have been liable to an immediate overthrow. The Times also refutes the idea reported to have been suggested in Washington that France hopes to use the submarine question at the Cannes conference as the basis for bargaining.

France's attitude is strongly condemned by the Liberal newspapers, which regard her as having adopted imperialistic aims such as she attributed to Germany. The Westminster Gazette says that if France "generally chooses to pursue her own course regardless of her neighbors she cannot complain if she finds herself isolated both morally and materially."

"President Harding is not likely to accept this rebuff and admit himself beaten by one European dissident," adds the Westminster Gazette, and, referring to the report that President Harding may seek another conference: "In this he will have the cordial support of Great Britain, and we believe ultimately of the great majority of European governments."

"It is useless," says The Daily Chronicle, "to try to find pretty names for the plain, ugly fact that the French action, the great part of the world's hope for limiting naval expenditures and the dangers of competitive rivalry is defeated. The question cannot be left where it stands, for it cuts at the root of the Anglo-French cooperation. It is impossible for Great Britain to make further financial sacrifices to help France if she is to spend the money thus acquired in building submarines against the peace of the world."

#### MARYLAND WOMEN PETITION LAWMAKERS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A blank bill, prepared by the National Woman's Party will be presented as the Maryland Equal Rights Bill by the Just Government League of Maryland, when the general Assembly convenes at Annapolis.

The introduction of such a bill has a twofold significance. It means, first, that the Just Government League will concentrate all its lobbying upon the removal of political disabilities which now affect women; secondly, that in such concentrated work it will not touch upon other phases of what is known as the "women's legislative program."

The "women's legislative program" includes eight definite bills, one of which is a political disabilities bill. The Just Government League and other women's organizations, however, believe that if a political disabilities bill can be put through the Legislature it will be the greatest possible accomplishment.

Following are some provisions of the Maryland Equal Rights Bill to be sponsored by the Just Government League:

Section 1. "Women shall have the same right, privileges, and immunities under the law as men with respect to:

"The exercise of suffrage."

"Holding of office or any position under the government, either state or local."

"Eligibility to examination for any position affected by civil service regulations."

"Jury service."

"Choice of domicile, residence and name."

"Acquiring, controlling, holding and conveying property."

"Ownership and control of labor and earnings."

"Freedom of contract, including becoming a party in any capacity to negotiate instruments or evidence of indebtedness or becoming surety, or guarantor."

"Becoming parties litigant."

"Acting as executors or administrators of estates of decedents."

"Custody and control of children and control of earnings and services of such children."

Sec. 2. "This article shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women."

Sec. 3. "This act shall not affect laws regulating the employment of women in industry."

Sec. 4. "All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed."

#### CRUDE OIL DUTY OPPOSED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fight for an import duty on crude oil, lost in the House, was renewed yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee, but with proponents not agreed as to the rate desired.

Senator Harrell (R.), Oklahoma, opposed the rates proposed by Senator Curtis (R.), Kansas—35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents on fuel oil. Harry H. Smith and W. H. Gray, both of Tulsa, also urged that American producers be put on equal footing with those in Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, where production costs are low.

Opposing a tariff on oil, counsel for railroads in the west said in a brief read by Alfred P. Thom of Wash-

ton, that a duty on Mexican oils would force those roads to return to the use of coal, thus largely increasing operating costs.

A representative of phosphate rock miners of Florida told the committee that a duty on Mexican oil would increase the cost of producing phosphate rock and that this in turn would be reflected in increased prices of fertilizers.

#### ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE HAVE DUTY

Anglo-Saxon World Faces Task of Cooperating for the Attainment of the Highest Ideals, Says Dr. Henry Clay Risner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Upon the English-speaking peoples the world is depending for cooperation in carrying forward the highest ideals, declared Dr. Henry Clay Risner of New York in an address at yesterday's assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. If these peoples, he asserted, will aspire to build the future into the nations of the East, this very task will save the world and civilization.

Pointing to the changes which took place throughout the world during the last part of the nineteenth century, the speaker said that "appreciation of human values has not made progress with knowledge." Nations and peoples are too prone to "see a little bit and jump at conclusions." There has been too much of a trend toward "local-mindedness," a situation from which there is hope of delivery in the Washington Conference.

"Man's three enemies—laziness, selfishness and desire to shine—have been active," Dr. Risner declared. "In the last six years the forces of destruction have been at work. We must now look upward and make use of the constructive forces—the greatest of which is cooperation. Readjustment must come about through a sympathetic cooperation in the school, the home, the nation and the world. It demands a world-wide intelligence, achieving through appreciation of human values."

Indicating the forces which run counter to such achievements, the speaker said that he was impressed with the significance of the fact that five doors had to be cut in the council chamber in Vienna, instead of the original two, in order that no chief envoy to the Congress of Vienna should be forced to follow another into the room. If such evidence of "desire to shine," he declared, that must give way before the fundamental ideals upon which settlement of the issues between nations must be built.

"Why not make it easier for men to do right and spend less money trying to keep men from doing wrong?" Dr. Risner asked. "We must learn that we can construct nothing through force alone. Then, too, tolerance is a great need, and a community of interest in duty, independence, love and loyalty is our greatest need. Economic laws are being violated today because of isolated groups magnifying their own interests. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are living for the world and not ourselves. If nations would only say, 'We have all been wrong, let's go and do better,' something would be accomplished which all the battleships in the world could never accomplish."

"There seems to be a practice of discounting everything which we have that is good. We must not forget that the only men who have led us forward have been men of ideals, and our progress has been with those ideals. Cooperation is not the least of them, and the greatest element in cooperation is good will. Perhaps the longest step forward which the United States has taken has been in the magnanimity with which we have treated our enemies, for the aid which we have extended to the children of the nations of Europe has been an ideal which augurs well for the future."

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#### GREECE TO BORROW MONEY IN BRITAIN

In View of Franco-Turkish Accord British Foreign Office Feels Able to Permit Banks to Grant Private Loans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Thursday)—Following the visit of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, to London, which was extended over a longer period of time than was originally expected, and which was marked by the utmost reticence, it has transpired that the Greek Government is to have greater facilities for borrowing money in Great Britain than it has hitherto had.

Although it was decided as long ago as August by the Supreme Council that the supply of money and munitions by private firms of allied countries to the belligerents in the Near East should be sanctioned, Great Britain has not hitherto put this decision into force, but has acted in accordance with the financial embargo placed on Greece by the Allies in January, 1921.

The recent action on the part of the French Government, in arriving at a separate understanding with the Turks at Angora, has had the result which was expected of giving the British Foreign Office a somewhat freer hand in its relations with Greece; and this loosening of the diplomatic bonds the Greek Government hoped would eventuate in something to its advantage.

The British Government having at last given the necessary permission, Greece is now able to borrow money from British banks to the extent of £15,000,000 and this concession will relieve the financial stringency brought about by the expenditure on the campaign in Asia Minor, and may enable the Greeks to hold their own in case of an attack from the Turks.

Any help Greece may get will be entirely unofficial, and certain conditions are attached. The money raised from British banks must be expended on goods manufactured in Great Britain. The Greek Government is to forego the balances of allied loans arranged before the return of King Constantine to the throne and the departure of Eleutherios Venizelos, and which were suspended as a result of those events. The assets, which would otherwise have been pledged in respect of these loans, will now be available and must be offered as security for private loans.

Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Baltazzi, the Foreign Minister, arrived at Rome on Wednesday in connection with the tour of allied capitals, which has now lasted two months so far as the Prime Minister is concerned. Having interchanged views with the British and French governments on the subject of Asia Minor, the Greek representatives will complete their task by conversations with the Italian Government.

No stone is being left unturned in the preparation for the meeting of British, French and Italian foreign ministers, which will take place in Paris shortly, when vital questions affecting the Near East will come up for discussion.

As far as Greece is concerned this conference will be more important than the meeting at Cannes of the Supreme Council, which will confine itself to economic subjects directly affecting the interests of the more important allied powers.

SAN DIEGO TAXES RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO,





## Sunny Susan

Every Tuesday if the sun shines Susan comes. If the sun doesn't shine on Tuesday she comes Wednesday. If the sun doesn't shine on Wednesday she comes Thursday. Just why this is so, we who live in the house do not know. The important thing is that once a week, unless, as rarely happens, the cheering visage of the sun remains invisible for more than six days, Susan comes, sweeps, scrubs, dusts and generally house-cleans. For the house in which we live is for the called "the country," an elastic term nowadays which might perhaps be defined as just far enough from what is called "town," meaning a large noisy place where very many people live very near each other, to make it difficult to persuade any "maid" or "domestic employee" to reside with us permanently for any emolument which we can afford to pay for the sacrifice of her social instinct. But Susan lives without walking distance. To spend one day a week with us, one may judge, an episode in her well-ordered life that adds its satisfactory bit to the family purse and at the same time keeps us, toward whom she enters with a friendly interest, in such domestic neatness as corresponds with her idea of how our house ought to be kept. She has, I think, a New England conscience which would be disturbed by the thought of what our housekeeping would be like without her. Under the circumstances we regard Susan as a blessing. Sometimes we speak of her in domestic conversation as Sunny Susan.

In appearance Susan is an indefinably impressive person, not at all characteristically New Englandish, as we read of the inhabitants of that corner of the world in books. She is plump, for one thing, without transcending reasonable esthetic limits. She dresses to "suit herself," and sitting herself seems to follow the fashion unconsciously set by the modern outdoor young women of the summer colony that begins opening its closed houses throughout our countryside early in the spring and finishes shutting them up quite late in the autumn, a person Susan more or less assists, and from which she acquires garments by gift that as she wears them, keep the summer season that much in evidence all winter. She accepts, I think, in the proper spirit, as from woman to woman; and confers distinction on the giver by the distinction with which she wears the gift; and so, coming distantly along the sunny street to "tidy" us up for the week, a visitor who knows her not might think that she was coming to invite us to dinner.

Once in the kitchen, however, Susan changes one style for another. She hangs up her smart jacket, and proceeds to unwrap her head in a kind of turban; such at least is the effect of the headgear in which she assumes the immediate business of broom and duster, though in sober realism it



Her conversation as she polishes is something to hear

is simply Sunny Susan in her mob-cap. And the famous laws of the Medes and Persians were no more rigid than Susan's adherence to this good old custom of mob-capping the head before sweeping; may more, this mob-cap of her own making is the symbol of every shade of domestic employment. There was once a time when Susan was the regular domestic employee, the maid, so-called, in a summer cottage—she cooked; she housekept; and she waited on table—and no power either of command, persuasion, or guile could persuade her to leave the mob-cap of the kitchen was not exactly appropriate to the dining room. A daintier cap was offered, but Susan scorned it; nor was it a question of mob-cap or nothing on the head. It was a question of Susan mob-capped or Susan absent.

There is an inexorable quality about the woman, pleasant but inexorable. One may employ Susan, but one must take her as she is. If one disagrees on this detail or that, the only thing to do is to let Susan have her own way about it, and change the result afterward. It is Susan's conviction, for example, that cups on shelves should stand upside down; it keeps the dust out of them. It is the conviction of her present employer that cups on shelves should stand right side up, and be washed when

dusty. And so once a week Susan turns a good many cups upside down, and once a week the housewife carefully turns them right side up again. Nothing, of course, is ever said about it, and Susan no doubt respects in another the same firmness that she recognizes in herself. It is her duty to herself, simply that and nothing more, to leave the cups as they ought to be; it is not her fault if she finds them a week later as they ought not to be.

So it is with other details of house-keeping, and the spice of variety is added to what sometimes might become dull routine by the necessity of finding after Susan has gone the various things that Susan has put away. In her own house, there is probably a place for everything, and everything in its place. But in entering our house at intervals, and there finding so many things in places other than those in which she last put them away, Susan has never yet been able to establish so exact a system. Each time she puts things away in a different place and this gives the search for them an endless interest. We miss the rug that was in front of the dining room fireplace, and cannot reconcile ourselves to seeing in that position the rug that was in front of the drawing room table; but it requires some search to find the dining room rug in the guest chamber, and the guest chamber rug in the library. There are rags, nondescript remnants of what were once towels, that the housewife uses for various incidental purposes about the kitchen, and keeps on a convenient stretch of clothesline near the stove; these nondescript remnants Susan invariably hides, now on the top shelf of one closet, again neatly folded in another. There is the salt shaker and the pepper shaker, which live ordinarily on the kitchen table, where they are most often used; for these Susan each week decides upon a new and mysterious location. It has been said, indeed, that nothing Susan touches remains in the place where she finds it. But this is an exaggeration. After she has come and gone, one always knows just where to look for the floor, the wall-paper, and such articles of furniture as cannot be moved far from their accustomed places by an unaided woman, however determined.

But after Susan has come and gone, the house is clean, clean. And whatever can be polished is polished. Her joy in making brass shine is a pleasant thing to look at; her conversation as she polishes is something to hear. She is better informed than the local newspaper, and the weekly edition of Susan tells us many bits of news that we would never otherwise hear about many persons whom we would never otherwise hear of. I suspect some times that the sources of information are not always altogether reliable; but the editorial opinions of the Weekly Susan are always interesting.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## Bulletins on Disarmament

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Knowing that your paper is backing up President Harding and Mr. Hughes in their splendid work for limitation of armaments by international agreement, I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to one more effective way of building up public opinion in this effort to establish "peace on earth, good will toward men."

This method is to suggest to the ministers of the churches of America that they place, several days of each week, on the bulletin boards of their churches, brief and telling sentences on reduction of armaments and other aspects of the Conference, leaving the remaining days for the announcements of their church services.

Would you like, through your columns, to announce to the ministers that our committee will be glad to furnish, free of charge, texts, appropriate quotations, and posters, which they may find useful for the bulletin boards, and that these may be secured by writing to Miss Mabel C. Willard, executive secretary?

(Signed) ROSE D. FORBES, Chairman, Committee for International Reduction of Armament, Boston, December 14, 1921.

## Total Eclipse in Australia

For three and a half minutes on September 21, 1922, there will be a total eclipse of the sun in Australia, extending from southern Queensland across the continent to the great western state, and astronomers from all parts of the world will probably visit the Commonwealth. This solar phenomenon will enable natural scientists to take important observations bearing on the Einstein theory of relativity. Walter F. Gale, president of the New South Wales branch of the British Astronomical Association, says that during the eclipse it will be possible to view stars in the immediate neighborhood of the sun, and by estimating the displacement of star images as a result of the sun's attraction, to test the Einstein theory.

The eclipse will begin in New South Wales at 3:07 p. m., will reach its greatest phase at 4:13, and will end at 5:12. Among the astronomical bodies interested in the eclipse is the Lick Observatory, and the Royal Geographical Society of England may send an expedition to Australia. The British Government is expected to take certain steps and the Commonwealth government has agreed to lend an Australian warship for an expedition to the Ninety Mile Beach in Western Australia. New South Wales will set up a large telescope at a suitable place and local astronomers will take many photographs.

## RAILWAY TRAVELING IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Railway traveling in Soviet Russia is not the comfortable, easy experience it usually is elsewhere. Except in connection with the main line services, which in spite of the fuel shortage the government tries to maintain at a fairly high level of efficiency, there are, of course, neither express trains nor sleeping cars. The best train service in Russia at the moment is certainly that maintained between Moscow and Petrograd. Express trains run twice weekly in each direction, the distance being covered in about 11 hours or just an hour longer than the journey, if the pre-war Bader is to be relied on, took in Tsarist days. A mail train runs daily in either direction, performing the journey in about 19 hours. The writer traveled on one of those mail trains from Moscow to Petrograd, and having left the capital at about half-past three in the afternoon, reached the latter city toward half-past ten on the following morning. An international sleeping car, under the control of the old regime, was attached to the train in question, and except for the fact that there were neither pillows nor bed clothing, the car was thoroughly comfortable and the service admirable.

International sleeping cars are also attached to the express trains—which run twice weekly in both directions—between Moscow and Minsk and Moscow and Riga. The chief attendant on the sleeping car on which the writer traveled from Minsk to Moscow mentioned that he had accompanied Sir George Buchanan, "he last and perhaps the most distinguished of the British ambassadors in Russia on his journey to the frontier on the advent of the Bolsheviks to power. The journey between Minsk and Moscow takes about 20 hours, that between Moscow and Riga about 36, quite rapid runs when one recalls the difficulties which beset the Russian railways in present.

There are, one need hardly add, no dining cars attached even to the express trains on the main lines and the traveler must either provide himself with food before the train starts or purchase it en route. In either case there is no difficulty experienced in getting food. The station buffets, however, should be avoided for they are inadequately stocked and the service is bad, but the food offered the traveler from other sources is bewildering in its abundance. At every railway station of importance at which the train stops scores of peasants—in one case more than one hundred—were counted as they found congregated along with chickens, cheese, white bread, butter, eggs, apples and other fruit. Compared with those prevailing in Moscow the prices charged are extremely moderate. The writer for example paid 10,000 rubles—a dollar at the time equaled about 40,000—for a chicken bought at a wayside station in the neighborhood of Samara whereas he had paid 60,000 rubles for one a few days earlier at Moscow. Eggs were bought for 1000 rubles each on the journey from Minsk to Moscow and better quality for about 15,000 rubles a pound. As in pre-war days so now an abundant supply of hot water is obtainable at all the railway stations, and the traveler is able, during the halt of the train, to make himself a hot drink or to boil eggs.

Until recently railway tickets were distributed free by the government among the traveling public—quite a limited concession, for them, as now, only government officials or Soviet chiefs were allowed to travel—but since the system of "monetary rationing" has been introduced by the Soviet Government they must, in theory at least, be paid for. The Soviet Government generally compels British and American travelers to pay the pre-war fares for railway tickets. Thus the British and American journalists who traveled from Riga to Moscow en route for the famine area had each to pay in American notes a sum of about \$25 for their tickets. The writer had to pay by means of an English check the sum of £4 for his railway ticket—first class with a sleeping car berth—from Moscow to Revel, over Petrograd, a reasonable sum when compared with fares outside Russia, but considerably more than the Russian making the same journey would be called on to pay. It is doubtful, however, whether except for the money obtained from the handful of foreign travelers, the Soviet treasury benefits very much from the new decree instituting railway fares. The express trains, few and the accommodations limited, that almost all the tickets are distributed among Soviet Commissars, government officials and Communist leaders, and of course in their cases no charges are made. The distribution of first-class tickets on the expresses and the sleeping car berths, so far as the foreigner is concerned, is in the hands of the Foreign Office, the Director of the Courier Department, to which application for a place must be made several days before the train leaves on which one wants to travel.

To the observer "Soviet Russia" even the long cross-country journeys afford abundant interest, as much from contact with the other travelers as from the incidents witnessed at the various railway stations passed en route. One of the most interesting personalities in the compartment in which the writer traveled from Minsk to Moscow was one of Lenin's secretaries, a very charming and, as a subsequent visit to her office in Moscow demonstrated, a very efficient young lady. She and her husband—a member of the editorial staff of the well-known Moscow newspaper, the "Pravda"—spoke with great frankness of the past mistakes in policy committed particularly in the early days of the Bolshevik regime when the

world revolution was confidently counted on and about the present economic difficulties which confronted the Soviet Government, but they insisted, and their view was applauded by others in the carriage, that its position was today stronger probably than ever before. A high Red army officer, an intimate collaborator of Trotsky, encountered on the same journey, gave the point of view of the "bourgeois" expert—by profession he was an engineer—who felt compelled from motives of patriotism—not merely to gain a living—to serve under the Bolshevik Government, much as he might disagree with or even condemn its policy.

Railway traveling in Soviet Russia has so far in this article been treated from the standpoint of the favored traveler who gets authority from the government to travel in the most comfortable conditions possible. Very different, of course, are the conditions in which the great mass of Russians travel. In their case a struggle for tickets—to be paid for—takes place at the booking offices, and the trains are overcrowded and move with tortoise-like slowness. The fugitive is the third type of traveler on the railways encountered in Russia. Special fugitive trains run almost daily from the famine area to Moscow and from Moscow to smaller centers, made up mainly of baggage vans or cattle trucks where the passengers, in spite of much devoted labor on the part of volunteer nurses and doctors, suffer very great discomforts.

## LYTTON COMEDY REVIVED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The performance of Lytton's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem" at Devonshire House, London, on November 30, fulfilled its primary purpose. It made money for the David Copperfield Library, to be established at 13, Johnson Street, Somers Town, the only house still standing in which Charles Dickens is known to have passed part of his boyhood. The hope, if any, of reviving the glories of 1851, when the play was produced before Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in aid of the Guild of Literature and Art—the National Shakespeare Memorial Theater of that day—was disappointed.

In the great drawing-room the royal box stood on the old spot, but there was no royalty in it, and of those present few were of much public note. The dull, gloomy old mansion is no longer the home of the Cavendishes. Dismantled, it stands forlornly awaiting land developments. The apartments used were, however, as comfortable as imported carpets and curtains and gilded chairs could make them. Only the magnificent crystal staircase retained its dignity. It had only to be swept. Save for the fire blazing up the huge chimney the hall would have been cheerless.

Lytton has long ceased to be a name to conjure with; even in 1853 it failed to commend the play when revived at the Haymarket. And it is a nice point whether today one could muster even on paper a company equal to that headed by Dickens in 1851. Then even the railway was still on its trial and genius made its permanent home in London or within easy reach of it. Several of the most distinguished men invited to take part in the present performance replied that they would be in distant parts. Neither is there today the old Bohemian spirit of jollity. Mr. Galsworthy said that though prepared to make a fool of himself in many ways, he drew the line at clowning on the stage. Mr. Bernard Shaw would have nothing to do with such "deplorable tomfoolery." Coming from Mr. Shaw the objection seems rather far fetched. And so interest was focussed on Mrs. Asquith, who played the "Silent Lady of Deadman's Lane."

It seems that after the failure of the play at the Haymarket Lytton wasted his time throwing, as it were, good money after bad, in revising the play, and giving the Silent Lady scenes in which, like the rest, she rose to great heights of tawdry eloquence. But in the original version, which was the one used, the Silent Lady says never a word. Mrs. Asquith glided on and off, draped in trailing weeds of black, and at times masked, a grim austere figure of inflexible misery and resolve. The Lady is Hermione of "The Winter's Tale" as translated by Lytton into the terms of life in the reign of George I. Now she comes to throw a rose into the window of Leontes, who, by the way, has the custody of Perdita. Anon, she answers the passionate questioning of Florizel concerning Perdita, in dumb-show, with sad, slow movements of the head, wavings of the arms, claspings of the hands.

For Oracle of Delphi, Lytton substituted the manuscript diary or memoirs of a Don Juan, which a needy journalist in whose possession the book is, refusing the bribes offered by reputable publishers, restores to the proper quarter. The diary, though rich in revelation that would shatter many a high reputation, clears Hermione, and thus harmony is restored. But what a chance for the satirical humorist! He had only to assume the play to be founded on fact and write the Lady's protest against the

manner in which she had been treated. First, Lytton makes her and her friends ridiculous, and when his play seems shelved for good it is revived and the character assigned to the most intrepid and devastating diarist of the day.

True, Lord de Mowbray's Private Memoirs spoke well of the Lady, but they spoke ill of others, and after all he had the good taste not to publish them. All the other characters spoke, and spoke in a language that made them ridiculously incredible. To vitilize them was impossible. Exceptions proving the rule were Mr. Pett Ridge, convincing as a worthy retainer, and Sir William Orpen, whose Irish brogue was the most natural thing in the performance.

## A RAINY DAY IN THE NORTH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a determined storm and a fast-moving one. In fact, it pursued us from Colebrook and the Connecticut Valley, throwing a pale light over all valley and silhouetting the ragged low hills of far northern New Hampshire against a soft gray sky. Ox teams mended their pace, hay carts jolted more speedily, a very small motor car hauling an immense load of gravel for some washed-out hill road gravely paused to have its chains adjusted. We, being hardy individuals, well weathered by a motor trip up the length of the Connecticut Valley, munched pink and white peppermints, a lunch hastily chosen at Colebrook and destined to be consumed en route as our none too powerful automobile roared up the grades. Northern New Hampshire seemed forbidding, darkness veiled the farthest hills, five miles behind us the storm rattled down a river bed.

"I wonder," said Linc, as we reached the top of Dixville Notch and stood outlined against the brooding skies, "if it'd better not tack up the side curtains?" Now the side curtains of our motor car are not like other side curtains. They are never where they should be, they never fit, and they leak, as does the top. Even as we fastened the last eyelet, and plunged inside the car, the torrent descended. It shut off the road before us like a shifting white wall, it drummed stridently on the top, it lashed the windshield and drove through the curtains. Occasionally an overflow dripped down our necks. For 10 minutes we sat and regarded the elements and then, as there seemed no good and sufficient reason for lingering atop Dixville, we started on again. Here and there as we slid merrily down the grade to the south, less hardy voyagers had moored their cars. Billowing mists lifted the valleys, gray drifts of rain hid every twist and turn. The flood leaked through the top calmly down on the peppermints. The pink ones began to turn white, the white ones dissolved, the crackers lost their crispness, everything became unpleasantly damp. Here and there the surface of the road was visible, more often it was hidden by puddles of all shapes and sizes.

As we skidded through Errol, we pretended we were having a hard time, but as a matter of fact we enjoyed ourselves hugely. Racing against a driving wind and slashing rain, careering into puddles, brushing under low-hanging pines and bringing down new floods on the top, pleased us beyond measure. We had seen New Hampshire roads white under the sun; it was excellent contrast to behold them as stretches of ochre mud. Coming up the river, green peaks had thrown jagged crests against the clear skies; now mist and rain softened and dulled them to almost a monotone. On our upward way we had been part and parcel of a procession of motor cars; now we were alone, very much alone. For 14 miles, we saw never a house and only one man, a most disheveled and cheerful lumberjack, to whom we gave a three-mile "lift." Presently the rain ceased, and creating a summit, we saw the gray clouds driving south, wreathing a mass of peaks and ranges that were the White Mountains. It was a cold land, this, north of the highest hills. Vivid-colored mackinaws were built more massively, the roads were rutted and gashed by many a winter storm.

Occasionally, the road would beside a broad river, whitened here and there by the rush of swifter waters, spotted with dancing, whirling logs bound for the mill. In places, there would be a solid jam of timber with lumberjacks riding the logs, in others the current whirled masses of wood downstream. We were disturbed in our contemplation of all these picturesque matters by the fact that it was dinner time, that despite the peppermints and crackers we were exceedingly hungry, and that there was not a dry stick of wood for miles. As we cooked and camped as we went, the situation was mildly serious. So, as

we always did when such questions came up, we referred the matter to the Oracle.

The Oracle is our guide book. Its covers have long since disappeared, many of its pages are gone, and those that remain are grease-stained. On the margins of these there are scrawls, relating to recipes for camp cooking, directions for finding good camping places, names and addresses of companions of the road, memoranda of all sorts, and even rather poor poetry. At the present time, all that we wanted of the Oracle was a map, which we found. Bending over it, we ascertained that we were about eight miles from Berlin, a particularly large dot among smaller ones. Search for more information regarding it revealed the unfortunate fact that its description was among the pages missing. We knew nothing of the country until we reached Gorham, and Gorham was long miles to the south. As we proceeded, red and white signboards informed us that "snappy styles in gent's clothing" could be obtained in Berlin, and we took new hope. Long leagues we traveled through that gray land; despite the guide book, Berlin seemed no nearer. We spun about a sharp turn, and out of a fold in the hills before us, a city seemingly leaped forth. Its tall chimneys were dwarfed by the height of dusky hills. It nestled in a cup-like depression directly beneath towering mountains, it possessed a concrete street, electric lights, a traffic officer, and street cars. Electric lights we had met at Colebrook, but we had not seen a street car for two weeks. To



All that we wanted of the Oracle was a map

breast a ridge of desolate hills and come upon this display of urban life was something new in our experience! Downtown we spied a white store front. It looked like a restaurant, it was a restaurant! Lest it should suddenly disappear into thin air, we hastened to it, pausing only in the doorway to divide the last peppermint.

## On Dialects

The woman just appointed professor of Swahili at the London School of Oriental Studies, in addition to such trifles as speaking five European languages fluently and reading eight, can, according to the newspapers, converse in 300 African dialects of which she says, "each has a claim to be a distinct language."

The ordinary Englishman who has learnt with difficulty to read perhaps three and speak two continental tongues, has evidently more cause than he knew for thankfulness that he was born heir to one of the world languages, which will carry him from Aberdeen to Adelaide, from Great Yarmouth to Oregon.

None knows how many in the English-speaking world the dialects may be, but not even a professor has yet called them separate languages, and we seem more or less to understand each other. However, if the English-speaking peoples feel their pride injured by being told that they can only boast one language against the 300 of the Bantu race, they may console themselves with the reflection that the ancient Greeks, who also were a wide-flung people with maritime proclivities and as many dialects as cities, have not been saved by their own sentiment of common civilization, their belief that Hellenism was a thing apart, from growing into the despair of schoolboys and the delight of pedagogues, who will point out more variations between Attic and Ionic than Plato ever dreamed when he was noting down the repartees of Socrates.

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## THE WINDOW MAP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The frost has flecked my window.  
But the night is just outside.  
Looking through the slits and spaces  
That are scarce a finger wide;  
And the crusted white is broken  
By a web of gold and blue.  
For the frost has flecked my window,  
But the stars are shining through.

## LONDON LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A new bookstore has been added to the London Library in St. James's Square, and subscribers to that famous institution now enjoy the convenience of seven new floors providing accommodations for an additional 200,000 volumes. This extension has been made possible by building over the back yard of the library.

There is nothing like the London Library in London or elsewhere in England. Its collection of 400,000 volumes, of which 175,000 have been added during the last 25 years, falls far short of the 4,000,000 in the British Museum, but in point of convenience it is far ahead of the Bloomsbury institution. That is why it was established. Carlyle had an unhappy experience at the Museum while engaged in writing "Chartism," so he called his friends Lord Clarendon, Gladstone, Christie, and others together, and between them they founded a library whence subscribers might take books away "where they can best be studied—at home in one's study." That is the supreme value of the London Library today, and the number of volumes allowed to a reader at one time, and the period he is allowed to retain them, are usually sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

Carlyle, who at one time served as president, on condition that he was never called on to preside, relied on the library almost entirely for his reading. He had the bad habit of marking the borrowed books, and the marking usually consisted of a neatly drawn pair of asses' ears at the end of a flight of eloquence. Tennyson was president at a later date. Thackeray was a distinguished subscriber, who came to the library while he was writing "The Virginians," so find out what kind of breeches General Wolfe wore.

During the war almost every government department had recourse to the London Library for books—especially German books—it could not obtain elsewhere. A parcel of library books was with Lord Kitchener when the Hampshire went down. As the extension of the library cost £24,000, towards which £19,500 only has been raised, there would seem to be ample scope for further proof of the appreciation which London feels for its library and the generous lines on which it is run.

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CANADIAN LIBERAL  
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Has Representation in Govern-  
ment—Mr. Mackenzie King  
Outlines Policy AdoptedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Yesterday afternoon the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, relinquished the reins of office, bade farewell to his Excellency, the Governor-General, and made way for the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Shortly afterward the new Cabinet was sworn in by Baron Byng of Vimy, and held its first brief cabinet council.

The new Ministry which will rule the destinies of the Dominion for the next few years at least has been created from purely Liberal elements, negotiations with the Progressive Party having failed in results. The Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Ontario).  
Minister of Militia and Defense and Minister of Naval Service—Hon. George P. Graham (Ontario).  
Postmaster—General—Hon. Charles Murphy (Ontario).

Minister of Railways—Hon. W. C. Kennedy (Ontario).

Minister of Labor—Hon. James Murdock (Ontario).

Minister of Finance—Hon. William Stevens Fielding (Nova Scotia).

Secretary of State—Hon. A. B. Cope (New Brunswick).

Minister of Soldiers Re-establishment and Department of Health—Hon. Henry S. Bland (Quebec).

Minister of Justice—Hon. Sir Louis Gouin (Quebec).

Minister of Customs—Hon. Jacques Bureau (Quebec).

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Ernest Lapointe (Quebec).

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. James Robb (Quebec).

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. William R. Motherwell (Saskatchewan).

Minister of Interior, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines—Hon. Charles Stewart (Alberta).

Solicitor-General—Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie (Nova Scotia).

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Hewitt Bostock (British Columbia).

Ministers Without Portfolio—Hon. T. A. Low (Ontario), and the Hon. John E. Sinclair (Prince Edward Island), Hon. R. Dandurand (Quebec).

It will be noted that every province in the Dominion is represented in the new Cabinet except Manitoba.

The chief difficulty in forming the new Cabinet lay in the fact that the Progressive Party practically swept the prairies at the last election, and declined to entertain the idea of a coalition.

Members Without Seats

The Hon. Charles Stewart, who was the former Premier of Alberta, but whose government was defeated by the Agrarians a year ago, enters the new federal Cabinet without a seat.

It is understood, however, that the arrangement will be made with the progressives whereby he can be provided with a constituency. The Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, was defeated in South Toronto, and a seat must also be found for him before he can enter Parliament.

The new Ministry contains many men of long and active political experience. The new Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, held the same position under Sir Wilfrid Laurier for 15 years and was chiefly responsible for the reciprocity pact of 1911. Hon. George P. Graham was Minister of Railways in the Laurier Government, and so was Hon. Jacques Bureau, Solicitor-General. Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, and Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Liberal leader of the Senate, Sir Louis Gouin was Premier of Quebec for 15 years; Hon. W. R. Motherwell was a member of the Liberal Government of Saskatchewan for several years.

In connection with the new cabinet, Mr. King issued the following statement last night:

"In the formation of the government, I have aimed, above all else, at national unity. This end I have felt would be served, and the federal spirit of our constitution most acceptably recognized, by according representation in the Cabinet, so far as might be possible, to all the provinces of Canada, and that with regard to the number of constituencies in each province and to groups of associated provinces.

National Policies

"In these parts of Canada where Liberal thought and opinion is divided, though equally opposed to the reactionary character and policies of the late administration, I have felt that national unity would be the further promoted, and confidence and good will between all parts and classes augmented, were opportunity of representation in the new Liberal administration afforded individuals enjoying the confidence of a considerable portion of the Canadian electorate, who,

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LABOR HITS UNION  
CORPORATIVE PLANNew York Organization Begins  
Its Fight Against Extension of  
the Kansas System—Interference  
of Legislature DecriedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Organized Labor in this State has begun its public fight against any extension of the Kansas Industrial Relations Court plan, and against any bill which would compel unions to incorporate under state law.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor, in conference with other union representatives to which the Undermyer proposals were addressed, were definitely assured by him in a public statement yesterday, that no attempt would be made to compel the unions to incorporate under a state act, calling attention to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange was not subject to the state corporation laws.

So long as employers may combine in unincorporated associations, unregulated by law," said Mr. Undermyer, "any attempt to enforce incorporation and regulation of Labor can be justified only by their defiant continuance of existing abuses and illegality in their practices."

Active union leaders for some time have regarded the attempts to extend the Kansas plan as part of what they call the open shop campaign. The proposal that unions be incorporated in this State is regarded by the American Federation of Labor as inimical to the best interests of the organized workers.

But Labor is taking what seems to be sincere steps to remedy many of the conditions which have brought about the Kansas court and incorporation demands. While opposing some of Mr. Undermyer's proposals, which were the fruit of his investigation of the building situation, union leaders in conference here laid plans for furthering reforms in union methods and assured the public that organized Labor did not approve of unions adopting arbitrary laws and doing injustice to the workers, employers or the public.

These leaders insisted that Labor could clean its own houses without assistance of the Legislature, and that Labor fully intended to do so. They reminded the public that if certain individuals or local unions had committed crime or taken an arbitrary action, the whole Labor movement should not be blamed. Reforms will be undertaken by group conferences of local leaders, or when necessary by action of the international unions.

The unions oppose Mr. Undermyer's proposal that the apprenticeship age limit be raised from 18 and 19 years of age to 25. The Undermyer plan, labor says, would cost the builder more money in the end, for the man started as an apprentice at 25 would demand more than the men who start at 18 or 19.

Oppose Card System

The officials oppose the permit card system as used to collect fees, because it is an arbitrary regulation. If used at all, the leaders believe it should be only as an aid to strangers coming into a community; then the card should be used only for identification purposes, with any fee deducted later from the man's initiation fee in the local union. The leaders also oppose closing of membership books against new members.

The Building Trades Employers Association has decided to extend the present agreement, which expires on Saturday, to January 31, 1922 and has renewed its request to the Building Trades Council to accept an arbitration board to determine 1922 wages and working conditions—an offer which the workers once rejected. The association has not committed itself on the Undermyer proposal of an arbitration board to consider efficiency and continuance of present wages for 1922.

Although the talk of strike in the building trades will not take place on January 1, the builders' council is disappointed at the employers' stand. The employers say they are working out an agreement which they believe will reinforce Mr. Undermyer's proposals to the unions.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM  
TO BE REMODELED

NEW YORK, New York (By The Associated Press)—The Aquarium, 114 years old and looking every day of it, has still a chance to grow. The Board of Estimate has voted an appropriation of \$105,000 to add another story to this ancient structure at the Battery, where each year 2,500,000

RAIL UNIFICATION  
IS W. D. HINES' PLANFormer Director-General Says  
Public Will Eventually Demand  
Elimination of Varied  
Ownership of Rail FacilitiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Governmental endeavors to discover what is fundamentally wrong with the American coal industry continue unabated despite the failure of the recent committee representing the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the coal operators and the carriers, to bring about any reduction in coal rates to the seaboard, due to the refusal of the New England roads to consider a proposed reduction of \$1 a ton. One of the more fundamental phases of the bituminous industry, that of intermittency, is to be made the subject of a thorough economic investigation, it was announced by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday.

An economic study of this nature was one of the propositions advanced by the President's conference on employment in October, as being necessary to any permanent stabilization of the industry. The plan was heartily endorsed by Mr. Hoover at that time, but the work could not be undertaken because of lack of necessary funds. These funds have recently been advanced by parties interested in the bituminous industry, and the work will be started immediately, according to Mr. Hoover's announcement. He has been asked to designate the personnel of the staff which will undertake the study. It is anticipated that the survey will take three or four months and will cost about \$7000.

The staff will have the full cooperation of the engineering societies. Mr. Hoover said, and a great deal of work will be volunteered. Out of this economic study there will come, it is confidently expected, some plan for stabilization of the industry, with consequent profit to operators, miners and the public. The problem of intermittency has always caused a great deal of discontent among laborers in the mines and financial loss to the operators. It was stressed by the unemployment conference as one of the deep-seated ills of the coal industry and one which could only be solved by exhaustive investigation.

Competition of British bituminous coal with the American product continues to present threatening proportions, according to Secretary Hoover. The West Indies market appears, from recent reports, to be slipping from American exporters and into the hands of British interests who are offering coal at much lower contract prices. There have been recent indications that British operators are selling coal at cost and perhaps less, with the idea that the resulting expanded output will reduce their operating expenses. Unless American operators can in some way reduce their operating expenses below the levels which have prevailed since the war, there is every reason to believe, officials assert, that they will be permanently ousted from markets which they formerly monopolized.

SALMON PACKERS TALK  
FOR CLOSED SEASON

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Reports on the salmon pack for the Pacific coast, including Siberia, for 1921, give an estimated pack of 4,500,000 cases as against 6,892,000 for 1920 and 8,840,000 for 1919. The year 1921, which fell in the cycle for a "big pack year," did not fulfill, particularly in the matter of sockeye salmon. There is a great deal of discussion on the Pacific coast, including the Canadian packers, about closed seasons for a period of years.

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dining room and bed room linens—all secured at

worthwhile discounts—will be presented at prices

lower than you've seen in many a day.

Extensive preparations have been made

to give the women of Pittsburgh just

what they want—when they want it.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.

"PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE"

Sixth Avenue at Smithfield St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FEDERAL STUDY  
OF COAL SITUATIONSecretary Hoover Announces the  
Bituminous Industry Is to Be  
Thoroughly Investigated and  
Effort Made to StabilizeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Governmental endeavors to discover what is fundamentally wrong with the American coal industry continue unabated despite the failure of the recent committee representing the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the coal operators and the carriers, to bring about any reduction in coal rates to the seaboard, due to the refusal of the New England roads to consider a proposed reduction of \$1 a ton. One of the more fundamental phases of the bituminous industry, that of intermittency, is to be made the subject of a thorough economic investigation, it was announced by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday.

An economic study of this nature was one of the propositions advanced by the President's conference on employment in October, as being necessary to any permanent stabilization of the industry. The plan was heartily endorsed by Mr. Hoover at that time, but the work could not be undertaken because of lack of necessary funds. These funds have recently been advanced by parties interested in the bituminous industry, and the work will be started immediately, according to Mr. Hoover's announcement. He has been asked to designate the personnel of the staff which will undertake the study. It is anticipated that the survey will take three or four months and will cost about \$7000.

The staff will have the full cooperation of the engineering societies. Mr. Hoover said, and a great deal of work will be volunteered. Out of this economic study there will come, it is confidently expected, some plan for stabilization of the industry, with consequent profit to operators, miners and the public. The problem of intermittency has always caused a great deal of discontent among laborers in the mines and financial loss to the operators. It was stressed by the unemployment conference as one of the deep-seated ills of the coal industry and one which could only be solved by exhaustive investigation.

Competition of British bituminous coal with the American product continues to present threatening proportions, according to Secretary Hoover. The West Indies market appears, from recent reports, to be slipping from American exporters and into the hands of British interests who are offering coal at much lower contract prices. There have been recent indications that British operators are selling coal at cost and perhaps less, with the idea that the resulting expanded output will reduce their operating expenses. Unless American operators can in some way reduce their operating expenses below the levels which have prevailed since the war, there is every reason to believe, officials assert, that they will be permanently ousted from markets which they formerly monopolized.

SALMON PACKERS TALK  
FOR CLOSED SEASON

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Reports on the salmon pack for the Pacific coast, including Siberia, for 1921, give an estimated pack of 4,500,000 cases as against 6,892,000 for 1920 and 8,840,000 for 1919. The year 1921, which fell in the cycle for a "big pack year," did not fulfill, particularly in the matter of sockeye salmon. There is a great deal of discussion on the Pacific coast, including the Canadian packers, about closed seasons for a period of years.

A. W. Smith  
Flower Stores Company  
Florists

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS

Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

K. & B.'s January White Sale  
Begins Tuesday, January 2nd

SILK UNDERWEAR of the most desirable quality

—Philippine and French makes included, corsets,

dining room and bed room linens—all secured at

worthwhile discounts—will be presented at prices

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KAUFMANN & BAER CO.

"PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE"

Sixth Avenue at Smithfield St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

In 1920 there were severe winter,  
the switchmen's strike, the Labor  
Board's increase in wages variously  
estimated at \$618,000,000 to \$800,000,  
000 a year, rate increases in September  
and extraordinary slump in business  
in the late fall.

Result in Summary

In 1921 there were continuance of the slump in business, wage reduction July 1 cutting off about one-half of Labor Board's increase in 1920, and probably the most unprecedented curtailment of maintenance ever seen.

The results of these kaleidoscopic conditions and of other conditions were that net operating income of Class I railroads was \$668,000,000 in 1918 and \$482,000,000 in 1919, and showed a deficit of \$26,000,000 in 1920, whereas net during three years preceding the war was about \$900,000,000 a year.

For 10 months of 1921 there was net operating income of \$497,000,000, against a deficit of about \$58,000,000 in corresponding 10 months of 1920; but maintenance in these 10 months of 1921 was \$473,000,000 less than corresponding months of 1921.

Freight loading in 1921 has been 12 per cent to 14 per cent less than 1920, and recently has been rapidly dropping off and is less than in 1919, during the coal strike, or in 1918 immediately following the armistice.

LAW AGAINST ALIEN  
LEASING IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Aliens ineligible to citizenship in the United States, yet who are residing legally within this country, cannot own or lease agricultural lands, but may enter into cropping contracts and business dealings with owners of agricultural land. This is the substance of a decision handed down by the United States District Court here, in a suit to test the legality of the California Alien Land Law. The decision is a victory for the state law, but final verdict rests with the United States Supreme Court, the path to which was cleared by the district court's decision, and to which an appeal has been taken by Albert H. Elliot, San Francisco attorney, who represented the plaintiffs, W. L. Porterfield, an American of Los Angeles, and Y. Mizuno, a Japanese of the same city.

Mr. Porterfield and Mr. Mizuno contended that the law prevented their entering into a contract for land lease from the former to the latter; that they were within their constitutional rights in making such contract; and that the law violates the treaty rights of Japanese legally within the United States. The United States District Court's decision, which has been awaited with state-wide interest, and which if upheld by the United States Supreme Court will break the stranglehold the Japanese have obtained on more than half a million acres of the finest agricultural land in California, was unanimous.

FARM ORGANIZATION  
GAINS IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Nearly 7000 Nebraska farmers have signed contracts with the United States Grain Growers, Inc., the cooperative marketing company organized some months ago by the representatives of all of the various farm organizations of the middle west. These contracts bind the individual growers to market all of their grain through this company for the next five years, with the privilege of selling direct, entering a pool, or consigning for sale on commission. The company agrees to do the marketing at cost and to rebate all profits to the growers. These contracts represent a yearly wheat production of 17,000,000 bushels.

Seventy per cent of the farmers' cooperative elevators have signed agency contracts, and all of the others are expected to join when the contracts are presented to their boards of directors.

NEBRASKA DAIRYING  
ON THE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Under direction of experts from the dairy husbandry department of the state college of agriculture and backed by the Farm Bureau Federation, a concerted effort is being made to greatly increase the importance of dairying as an industry in Nebraska.

The breakdown of general farming as a sure income producer has become so apparent, with grain and forage crops bringing the present low prices, that hundreds of farmers are joining the movement. Many dairy cows are now being purchased in Wisconsin and shipped into the state. Local bankers are financing the deals.

## THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hats to Take  
to Southern Playgrounds

THOUGH the Sun sparkles alluringly on the bluest of Southern seas—it will have to share its glory with these Hats for Southern wear. For radiant colors—tile blue, periwinkle, canna, pumpkin, mimosa and bonfire are in themselves appealing. And shapes and trimmings are intriguing. Styles have been carefully planned to meet the demands of the occasions on which they are to be worn.

## shelf-emptying

begins Tuesday morning—and its purpose is exactly as stated—shelf-emptying—to clear the shelves, racks, cases, etc., of all the broken lines and odd lots that ought to be moved. Prices will do the work.

## Boggs &amp; Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Oswald Werner &amp; Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

Ladies' and Children's Dresses

Gentlemen's Clothing

Household Goods of Every Description

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## TREASURY GRANTS TAX REDUCTION

**Ruling Remits by \$4,000,000 a  
Levy Erroneously Made Which  
Resulted in Serious Financial  
Embarrassment of Complainant**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All of the offenses involved in the assessing of taxes on big business concerns are not against the federal government, frequent as are the official complaints of evasion with consequent loss of revenue justly due the Treasury of the United States. A recent decision of the Collector of Internal Revenue by which taxes assessed against a large automobile concern of Detroit were reduced approximately \$4,000,000, is an instance of damage done by careless field officers whereby the government stood to gain a considerable sum. The company was forced into bankruptcy last November when the assessment of the huge tax destroyed its credit and threatened to wipe out practically all of its assets. The decision just made that the major portion of the tax should never have been assessed, while it means that the company can be reorganized and business resumed, cannot nullify the blighting effects of the action of the internal revenue agents. It is pointed out by those who contend for the necessity of more efficient, higher salaried men on the internal revenue force.

The case, which is being held up as an example of governmental blundering in its dealings with business concerns, is that of the Lincoln Motor Company of Detroit, which with its smaller, accessory corporations represented a capital value of \$12,000,000, and was forced into the hands of a receiver by the staggering assessment of \$4,500,000 on its property.

The assessment made by government agents last spring was based on the value of the property during the war, when it had been set up by the government for the manufacture of Liberty motors, and subsequently sold to the present owner of the Lincoln plant for 55 per cent of its cost to the government, the reduction taking into account the expense of transforming the property to suit it for automobile construction, and the normal depreciation from war-time values. In assessing the property for taxation in November, the government agents denominated as profit the difference between the original war cost to the government and the sale price, levying an 80 per cent tax on this amount. This resulted in assessing the plant at its full war cost.

An appraisal of the property ordered by the receiver shortly afterward showed a continual depreciation sufficient to wipe out the tax since the time of government appraisal in the spring of 1920. Proceedings for annulment of the levy brought quick action from the Treasury, with the result that officials admitted that no consideration was taken of the depreciation of property and the general depreciation in the business world and particularly in the automobile industry, which should have been done, of course, by the government appraisers.

## FINANCIAL AID FOR FARMERS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A commendable plan has just been inaugurated in the prairie provinces of Canada, whereby the ministers of agriculture of the three provincial governments will meet periodically for the purpose of discussing problems common to their respective provinces. The first of these conferences has just been concluded, the outcome of it being a decision to attempt to procure a greater measure of reward for the farmer who, it is generally admitted, is not at present obtaining sufficient remuneration for his efforts.

In addition to a discussion of some form of investigation into existing marketing conditions for farm products for the purpose already indicated, the conference canvassed the agricultural and live stock situation in the prairies thoroughly. G. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, upon his return from the meeting which was held at Regina, Saskatchewan, expressed the conviction that the conferences would result in a very considerable gain for the farming interests of the west.

Meanwhile, the Manitoba Government is going ahead with individual projects for helping the farmers. In addition to instituting an agricultural survey, it will undertake an investigation looking to conservation of water to assure farmers a constant supply of water for stock-raising purposes. A surveying party is already at work, and it will report on the practicability or otherwise of constructing large reservoirs in the mountains to gather and hold the water deposited in the spring, for use in the dry months. If the government's reservoir plan is feasible it will enable the farmers to go into stock raising on a commercial scale. It is the intention of the government, if possible, to reestablish them on a firm financial basis.

## FARMERS ADVOCATE ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—The South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation welcomes the selection of the president of the South Dakota Farmers Union as head of the National Farmers Union committee formed to boost the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project. The country, state and national farm bureaus have been working on the

St. Lawrence waterway as one of their main transportation projects during the last two years. H. C. Cobb, former president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau, and J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau have both served on important investigation committees to determine the feasibility of the project, which has been officially given farm bureau endorsement. The State of South Dakota officially, the South Dakota Development Association, and other organizations have also given the project their support.

## BUILDING PROGRAM IS RENT SOLUTION

**Special Committee Finds This  
Is Way to Meet Problem—  
Urges Liberty by Banks**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—After extensive investigation and study, the special committee appointed to study the housing situation and rent increases in Providence arrives, in its final report, at the conclusion that in an extensive building program lies the only solution of the general problem out of which grows the practice of rent profiteering. To facilitate this, therefore, the committee recommends greater liberality by banks in extending mortgage loans, and the creation of a corporation to advance money at reasonable interest on second mortgages. Modification of the law with regard to judgments is the only legislative recommendation made.

Reporting on general conclusions gathered from hearing complaints, the committee points out that it had no legal authority. Information was obtained by request and supplemented by investigation. It was found impossible to devise any set of rules covering all cases, since in many cases the rent complained of was found to be fair under the circumstances. Instances were discovered, however, where rent was raised to establish a future sale price for the property, also where rents were being asked based on repairs which had never been made.

"Having no legal authority with which to enforce its findings," says the report, enunciating some of the common problems of rent investigation and regulation, "the committee was unable to accomplish many things which it desired. This lack of authority was apparently the cause of the refusal of many tenants to allow the use of their names in notification to their landlord. Such refusal interfered with a proper investigation of such cases. It was able, however, to effect various compromises in rentals and by interceding between landlord and tenant obtain delay until the tenant could seek other quarters.

"The committee feels that its existence and the publicity given to its activities acted as a deterrent to such increases, which was helpful to the general situation. It feels further that it has accomplished all that it can under present circumstances, but before closing its activities desires to make the following recommendations:

"It is convinced that the real solution of unreasonable rentals will come with an extensive building program. More houses are needed in the community, as the demand at the present time exceeds the supply. Everything which will help to increase this supply will help to solve the rental problem. A more liberal attitude on the part of the banks in the matter of mortgage loans would also be of great assistance in this direction.

"The creation of a corporation which will loan money on second mortgages at a reasonable rate of interest in connection with a bank first mortgage would also be helpful. Your committee feels that there is nothing which would make for better citizenship than the ownership of homes by the majority of our citizens.

"While various attempts have been made in other states to legislate on the question of rentals, the committee hesitates to recommend legislation along this line, as it realizes that any law which would seem to unduly penalize property holders, or to restrict the free ownership of their property, would interfere with the progress of a building program. It does feel, however, that in the matter of election of some discretion should be allowed the courts of the State. At the present time the laws are fixed and rigid."

## CALIFORNIANS PLAN BAS-RELIEF OF STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Representatives of every county in California, at a meeting held recently, voted to establish an exhibit of California, costing \$500,000 and covering the full 960-foot length of the nave of the Ferry Building at the foot of Market Street, this city. The exhibit will be a reproduction of California, in bas-relief, as it appears on the map, with every mountain range, mountain, valley, plain, river, desert, city and town, an exactly proportioned miniature of the real State. The background will consist of a large oil painting, 600 feet long and 100 feet high, and in the foreground will be a dioramic display of the lower portions of the State running into the background of high mountain ranges, which make up the eastern border of the State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Germany could not afford to pay the reparations demanded, even in her prosperous old days, and new ways must be devised to enable her to live, according to Karl Lang, German Consul-General to Montreal, Canada, who arrived here this week, to take temporary charge of the German Embassy at Washington.

## SPAIN PROTESTS MEXICAN LAND ACT

**New Agrarian Law Is Alleged to  
Have Caused Expropriation of  
Lands of Spaniards Unjustly  
—Value of Statute Questioned**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Spanish Minister to Mexico has protested the taking over of the lands of a number of Spaniards in the states of Veracruz, Sinaloa and Chihuahua, under the agrarian law of land distribution which the federal government of Mexico is now trying to enforce, according to the "Diario Oficial" and other reports and papers recently issued by the Mexican National Government and the governments of the three states mentioned. The statement of the Spanish Minister, which is lodged with the federal government in the form of a protest from the government of Spain, alleges, first, that the developed, cultivated, irrigated and cropped lands owned by Spaniards are being taken from them, when the intent of the law is to take only uncultivated and undeveloped lands; second, that the lands of Mexican owners, lying adjacent to those belonging to Spaniards, have not been taken, though they are of as great extent as those belonging to the Spaniards, and are really subject to the law, since they are unimproved; third, that freedom from the enforcement of the law has been promised several Spaniards who own large tracts of land by the state officials, provided the landowners will pay a stipulated sum to these officials; and, fourth, that a large majority of the employees of the Spaniards settled in these states have signed petitions, asking that the Spaniards be continued in possession of their lands, that these lands be not subdivided among the workers, and stating that the workers prefer to continue at their daily employment, rather than to become independent farmers.

**Provision for Purchase**

The federal land law provides for the taking over, by purchase if possible but by expropriation where amicable arrangements cannot be made, of large tracts of land wherever such are found to be uncultivated and undeveloped, and for their distribution, at prices so nominal that they amount to gifts, to the poor people, the non-landowners—mainly native Indians—of the neighborhood. "It is plainly not the intent of this law," says the "Diario Oficial," "to confiscate cultivated and producing lands, no matter how great in area they may be, but to compel the breaking up of the vast tracts of arable and fertile lands in Mexico which are held as grazing or cattle lands, but should be producing for the benefit of the food supply of the entire country."

After discussion which lasted more than a week, in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the Mexican federal congress has appointed a joint commission to investigate the protest of the Spanish Government. During the discussion, it was brought out in the Senate that, in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, where several large tracts have been expropriated or purchased and divided among the Indians as small farmers, about 80 per cent of these Indians have been unable to manage even the little farms of 10 or 20 acres, and have gone back to the landowners, asking to be put back at work at a daily wage, and that the land they had been given be incorporated with the employer's land, since they, the Indians, could not make a living by working it.

**Arbitrary Acts Feared**

The chief objection to the new land law apparently comes from those who foresee in it an abrogation of property rights, which, they fear, will result in a return to that autocratic form of government which resulted in the 10 years of revolution just ended. The belief seems to be spreading, according to the official reports of the government, that the peons are not capable of handling tracts of land, even small areas, profitably, and that it might be better to give each community a certain tract of land to be worked in common, under the head

man of the village, rather than to give each Indian family its own tract. This plan is being given serious consideration by the Department of the Interior, the Department of Development, the Department of Agriculture, and the joint committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Agrarian Commission, the purchase and condemnation of lands, and incidental expenses, already has cost the federal government approximately \$20,000,000 silver, or \$16,000,000 United States currency, and the results, admittedly, have been far from satisfactory, while the reduction in taxes is alarming the Treasury Department of the country. The commission is now planning to establish a free legal bureau in every canton in which land has been distributed to the Indians. The commission announced in its last report that the landowners having plenty of funds have tried and are trying to establish legal right and title to properties which have been expropriated from them, while the Indians, having no funds, are helpless in the face of this new attack. Charges of dishonesty in administration of the law and the citing of examples of large landowners who, by some mysterious means, had escaped the loss of a single hectare of their lands, while others, in the same sections, had suffered the loss of virtually all of their uncultivated lands by expropriation.

Landowners to the number of 1256 have formed the Agrarian Union, in an effort to defend their cultivated lands from expropriation and confiscation.

**MODEL OF FRIGATE  
CONSTITUTION MADE**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A 40-inch model of the United States frigate Constitution, conforming exactly in every detail and proportion to the original Old Ironsides that is nestled against a dock in the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been added to the famous collection of miniature ships housed in the Old State House here. This little Constitution cost Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer of the Marine Corps eight years of work. And so faithfully, so patiently and so well did he build that his model has been sailed on the ocean.

The ship has been pronounced perfect in line, in sheer, in proportion, and in every detail of her intricate rigging. Colonel Spicer used 675 blocks in making the tackle and 2822 hitches in the ratlines. Two pieces of Mexican mahogany make the hull. The 44 guns are wooden, carefully chosen so that their weight would not be too great to permit the sailing of the vessel. The upper works are of lighter wood, the sails are of silk, and every one is to scale. Colonel Spicer said he made the model because he "loved the old frigate."

## SCOUT ALUMNI IS LAUNCHED FOR BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Santa Barbara News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—At their annual meeting here recently, the Santa Barbara Council of the Boy Scouts of America planned the formation of a Scout alumni body to make the services of former Boy Scouts available in emergencies and to continue the comradeship of scoutdom among them. Also a Sea Scout division was planned.

The support of the council will be extended to troops outside of the city following a decision to expand the scope of the council's work, in conformity with the plans of the national headquarters to reach more of the 8,000,000 boys qualified to be Scouts throughout the country.

If surrounding towns wish to organize troops the Santa Barbara council will aid them, under the new jurisdiction adopted here. The name of the local council has been changed to Santa Barbara District Council to permit of this enlarged influence.

**FARMERS MAKE COMPLAINT**

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Asserting that there is something wrong in conditions, the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, through its secretary, L. H. Healy, has written Attorney-General Daugherty to order a special investigation in the hide and leather market. Mr. Healy says that farmers can only get 5 or 6 cents per pound for cattle hide; sometimes not over 3 cents, and the finished article is still very high in price.

## IRISH PEOPLE WILL FAVOR THE TREATY

**Sir Horace Plunkett Believes  
Dail Eireann Will Have to  
Consult the People, and  
Ratification Will Follow**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Horace Plunkett told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he did not care to be quoted regarding the Irish treaty, further than what he had said on his arrival here aboard the Olympic on Wednesday.

Sir Horace said he planned to leave in a day or two for the middle west, returning here in three or four weeks and probably not sailing for England until at least the middle of February.

Before he sailed he might be inclined to discuss the Irish situation further.

As an ardent advocate of the dominion form of government for Ireland, Sir Horace is quite satisfied with the Irish treaty and is just as confident that it will be ratified. Even if Dail Eireann cannot, on account of the pledges of its members to an Irish republic, agree to another form of government, Sir Horace believes it will have to consult the people, and that they will favor the treaty.

Sir Horace points out that the terms are substantially those which he has advocated for the last two and a half years. If the Irish people have not got all that their leaders have been asking for, they have won the powers of self-government with which they can hold their political destinies and build up a civilization in harmony with the genius of their race.

Sir Horace holds that it would be in the best interests of the Unionists in the northeast corner of the island to join hands with the great majority of their fellow countrymen as the Southern Unionists have done in building up the Irish Free State. But if they do not come in at once, he has no doubt that they will do so very soon.

So far as the Irish question relates to the old conflict between England and Ireland, Sir Horace believes it is to be buried. When Ulster is no longer an issue in British party politics, he says that there will be a wholly new spirit in Ireland in regard to the difficulty. The bigger issue was settled because an overwhelming public opinion demanded its settlement.

The lesser evil will be settled for the additional reason that it is every Irishman's wish that it should be.

## ABANDONED GLASS FOUND TO BE OF VALUE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A 60-inch reflecting telescope purchased for the Harvard College Observatory nearly 20 years ago and later abandoned as unsatisfactory has been proved by recent successful tests to be of decided value. It is one of the four

largest reflectors in the world, being exceeded in size only by one at Mt. Wilson in California and another at Victoria, British Columbia, the property of the Canadian Government, and equally by another at Mt. Wilson. It has a concave mirror five feet in diameter.

Made 30 years ago in England by A. A. Common, a famous telescope maker, it was bought by Harvard in 1902 for a special type of visual work, but when set up and tested was found unsatisfactory. Since that time astronomers have learned much about the characteristics and special uses of big reflectors and the recent tests promise good results with this telescope in radiometric work. It is planned to use it for studies of the physical properties of the stars through spectroscopic and radiometric measurements.

## BANK MEN DECLARE FARMER STRAITS ARE EXAGGERATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Reports to the state department of banking indicate that as an industry farming in Nebraska is not so close to bankruptcy as business gossips have claimed. In the last few weeks it has been estimated that as a result of the inflated values given to land through the boom of 1919 and the common practice of paying by part cash, fully a third of the farms in the eastern and central sections, the best farming portions, would be sold under foreclosure within the next year.

As the bankers view the situation, however, matters are not in nearly so bad a shape. They do not believe that the percentage of farms that will go under the sheriff's hammer will reach 10 per cent. They say that, in spite of the fact that Nebraska farmers contributed over \$80,000,000 of their war profits to salesmen for war bond promotions, a large percentage of the farm owners who still operate their holdings have money enough to carry them through, and that the farmers who are really wiped out or nearly so are either tenants or young men who have but started out for themselves in the last two years. These are the ones who will be most aided by the War Finance Corporation's opening of its money chest to enable them to carry along their crops until a better price can be obtained.

Another feature of the situation is the leniency which mortgage-holders and landlords are displaying toward their debtors. In various ways they are giving accommodation to them for their interest and rent payments, and are thus giving help in stabilizing agricultural finances. In other cases land is being deeded back to the original owner, the late purchaser pocketing as his loss the payments made on it; in one instance this amounted to \$32,000.

Another surprising thing reported by the bankers is the appearance in farmers' hands of considerable holdings of Liberty bonds. Many of these are being cashed in at the present high market prices in order that land bargains may be promptly picked up when they appear.

## LICENSING OF SOFT DRINKS IS FAVORED

**Boston Commissioner Would  
Regulate Places Ostensibly  
Selling Temperance Beverages  
but in Reality Intoxicants**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Expressing a hope that any prohibition enforcement act passed by the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature will substantially conform to the terms of the Volstead act and urging legislation to compel the licensing of places where soft drinks are sold, Edwin W. Curtis, police commissioner of Boston, refers to police activities with regard to prohibition enforcement in his annual report to the Governor.

"The liquor situation in Boston today as regards the work of the police in relation thereto, is substantially different from what it was prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act," says Commissioner Curtis. "There is not on our statute books today an act the same in all respects as the Volstead act, and for that reason, the handling of the liquor situation is and must be unsatisfactory."

"Last year the licensing board for the city of Boston petitioned the Legislature for an act that could of itself have been of great help. The licensing board asked that all soft-drink places, so-called, be licensed and regulated. As a matter of fact, the licensing board knew, as this department certainly does, that many places, some of them formerly barrooms and others fitted up as bars, were ostensibly selling soft drinks but in reality selling intoxicating liquors."

"The public could not understand why a barroom that could be strictly regulated when it was licensed to sell liquor, could not be regulated at all when it had no license of any description. And that is just the point; it requires no license, and even a conviction for the sale of liquor on the premises has but the effect of a fine with the business still going on."

"If these so-called soft-drink places were obliged to have a license, and the Licensing Board given the power to impose reasonable regulations and to take away the licenses for violations thereof, we would not have places, even under the shadow of our police stations, with barriers built in the windows, so that the business carried on inside might not be observed. Should the Legislature pass an enforcement act, it is to be hoped that it will substantially conform to the terms of the national act, so that we may all be working with equal authority."

"In this connection, however, I call to Your Excellency's attention that for the year ending November 30, 1921, this department made 2003 prosecutions in the state court and 193 in the United States court, making 2193 all told, for violation of the liquor law. I do not, of course, refer to the arrests for drunkenness."

## DID YOU VISIT US?

How a Little Joke Led One of Our Callers to Realize  
the Meaning of Co-operation

"Is it a fair question," asked a Telephone Week visitor, with a twinkle in his eye, "to ask what wrong number I should ask for to get the right number I want?"

"It's a fair question," said the chief operator with a smile, "if you usually get a wrong number when you give the right number. Do you?"

"Well—perhaps not usually, but with annoying frequency."

"And then what happens?"

"Well—I rattle the hook, sputter a little, and perhaps wax sarcastic."

"But you usually stick to it until you get the number you want, don't you? I ask that simply to make clear this point—that it is to the operator's self-interest not to make wrong connections purposely or carelessly."

"Yes, I see that it only makes more work for her, but—"

"Let me interrupt to say that I'll laugh at your little joke if you'll laugh at mine," she said, producing a clipping of a newspaper cartoon reproduced on this page. "Neither is broadly true. As a matter of fact, you probably get better than 98 per cent of your calls completed correctly, if you stop to keep a record of them all. We wish all could be so completed, but it is probably true that lack of care on our part causes some wrong numbers. It is also true that some subscribers show lack of care in making calls, after the manner of this exaggerated cartoon, or in looking up the right numbers, but it

would be unfair to make a broad general statement to that effect, because as a rule, calls are completed promptly and correctly."

"Still it would help, you'll admit, if there were fewer exceptions to the rule."

"Indeed it would," said the chief operator heartily.

"But instead of cracking little jokes at each other's expense about wrong numbers and the blame for them, suppose we agree that there are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called and the operator or operators who connect them. Let's also agree that it is the duty of the person calling to get the right number from the directory, to speak it clearly and distinctly into the transmitter; of the person called to answer promptly; and of the operator or operators who switch the call to do so quickly but carefully and correctly."

"I'll agree," said the caller.

"Good," said the chief operator. "We'll try to do our part 100 per cent correctly. Check up your next hundred calls and see."



From the Portland Express

We're always glad to have people visit our central office. Let us know a day in advance, if possible, so that someone may be free to receive and escort you.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company  
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L. W. ABBOTT, Division Supt. of Plant.  
W. B. BRIGHAM, Division Supt. of Traffic.

## Our Good Values Bring A Record Business

The excellence of the values we are offering in our great White Sales and January Markdown Sales is proved by the fact that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week (the first three days following the Holiday) were larger by far than any corresponding three days in the history of our business, both in dollars and volume of merchandise sold.

Equally good values will continue during the balance of this month and throughout January

Jordan Marsh Company



## POSITION OF LABOR IN ITALY CHANGED

Reaction Against Extremism So Great That Unions Have Lost Most of the Power They Enjoyed Even in Normal Times

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MILAN, Italy.—For the past two years the labor situation in Italy has been full of interest, and it is particularly so at the moment because of the broad inferences which may be drawn from it regarding the waning influence of Communism and the receding tide of the extreme movement for workers' control of industry on more or less syndicalist lines.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, many competent observers considered that Italy was on the verge of an economic revolution. The great activity of the Communists, the seizure of factories, the uprising of agricultural workers in various parts of the country, the expropriation of land in some districts, and other events of a similar character were regarded as portents of a general upheaval. They were undoubtedly symptoms of the serious economic and social conditions left by the war, but experience has shown that the turmoil was superficial, due in part to high prices and privation and in part to the emotional and fiery temperament of the people. To the same temperament is to be attributed the intensity of feeling and dynamic energy of the Fascist counter-movement.

### New Era of Stability

Inquiries recently made by The Christian Science Monitor representative indicate that the industrial crisis of 1920 has virtually disappeared (although an acute unemployment problem has taken its place), that a complete revulsion of feeling against Extremist activity is noticeable throughout the industrial districts, and that everywhere the employing and commercial classes express confidence that so far as the relations between Labor and Capital are concerned a new era of stability has begun. A directing official of one of the largest works in Turin expressed his view to The Christian Science Monitor representative in this way: "The workers are at last coming to see the realities of the situation. They realize that the restoration of Italy's prosperity depends entirely on steady work, greater and more economical production, and the more settled industrial and political conditions which can only be created by the stability and efficiency of Labor."

Mr. Beneduce, the present Minister of Labor, a young and able economist and politician belonging to the right wing of the Reformist Socialists, confirmed this view in an interview in which he said that reports from employers in all industrial centers that Labor had settled down to harder work, and that wage reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent, which were absolutely necessary to cheapen cost of production, were being accepted with very little trouble.

### Active Resistance Discontinued

Three principal reasons are given for the great and rapid change which has taken place. These are (1) the influence of the Fascist onslaughts in restoring the confidence of the mass of workers who did not wish to act with the Communists but who feared them; (2) the realization, as a result of actual experience, that the seizure of the factories led to chaos and a swift decline in production; and (3) the growing effects of trade depression and unemployment.

The concrete example of the events at the great Fiat motor factories in Turin is very illuminating, and may be taken as typical of the post-war evolution throughout Italian industry. When the factories of this firm were seized, and the reign of workers' control was dramatically proclaimed, Mr. Agnelli, the managing director, and one of the best known of Italy's "strong" capitalists of industry, promptly resigned as a protest against the refusal of John Giolitti to employ force against the recalcitrant workers. Presently he had reason to admit that the policy of the Prime Minister was effective even if it appeared to countenance lawlessness at the time. It was soon made clear to the officials that the leaders of the seizure movement had very little voluntary support, and that the majority of the men who went into the factory did so because of threats that refusal would incur penalties when the new régime was fully established.

### Failure to Organize

Consequently when the effort to organize the factory without the experts and technicians ended in failure, the majority of the workers needed little to convince them of the futility of the movement. Then came the organization of the Fascists, and a rallying of all the anti-Communist elements in the factories. Meanwhile, the firm was suffering from the increasing trade depression, high Labor costs, and abnormally low production per person employed. The heads of the firm make no secret of the fact that they waited for an opportunity to remedy these things and, incidentally, to bring Labor to a more "reasonable" frame of mind.

They judged that the time was ripe in the early spring of this year. They announced their intention of reducing the staff by 5000, and when the men threatened trouble the firm promptly locked them out to the number of 20,000. This struggle was regarded as a test. It soon became obvious that the majority of the workers were anxious to return, and although the firm imposed the drastic condition that all who went back were to do so independently of the metal indus-

tries trade union, the factories were soon restarted with the staff required. The firm made careful discrimination in their choice of the men taken back. All who had taken a prominent part in the aggressive movements which culminated in the seizure were rejected, and the fact that the rest of the workers quietly acquiesced in this process is regarded as absolute proof that the control movement had little support behind it. Since March, when these decisive events occurred at Turin, the Fiat firm has varied the number of its workers several times, and it has also altered wages and hours without trouble. A significant fact which shows the improved temper and stability of the workers was

## TEHERAN

The Capital of Persia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Under the most lofty peak of the Elburz Range, bordering hundreds of miles of desert, and unapproachable except by road, lies the present-day capital of Persia.

No hub of trade or traffic, nor the concourse of a thousand travelers, nor the ever crowding of satellite towns and suburbs characterizes this capital whose heart lies in the Middle Ages and where the picturesque is still to be found. Competition, the handmaid of modern inventions, is

from the story of Persia, the Heracles of ancient Persia, adorn some gates; on others the Shah's power is expressed in blue-tiled soldiers, gun in hand—two, as sentinels shine still at either side; above, a whole platoon is pictured holding their swords aloft following the example of their leader; and at the sides buglers stand with their bugles forever to their lips; an extraordinary army and one that could be scattered into a thousand pieces with a well-directed stone. Yellow, blue, green and black, these are the colors that express the Persian. Surmounting all other symbols the Lion and the Rising Sun—Persia itself—gleams before the eye of every one. The aspirations and the dignity of

busy crowds come and go in the haze of dust, through which the hard rays of the sun, admitted at intervals through holes in the roof, cut their oblique course. Here is to be found all the merchandise of the city; here also the different trades—the copper-smiths, carpet makers, spice sellers and fruiterers; all congregated in their own locality, which is named after them. The clang of the metal workers can be dimly heard as we turn down the silk bazaar. The wooden shoe-makers, in their boxlike shops, holding the chunk of wood with their big toe, deftly chisel it into shape; next door the bare back of a boy throws itself backward and forward, working a double-handled saw and the dim



The yellow-tiled gateway in the Avenue of Diamonds, by Sidney W. Carline

communicated to The Christian Science Monitor representative. This is that with the staff reduced by 5000, and the hours of work cut from eight to six a day, the total productivity of the factories on piece rates was higher than it was last year with the larger number of men working eight hours a day.

### Trade Unions Weakened

Apart from the general settling down, the outcome of these events has been a great weakening of the ordinary trade unions, in membership and funds, partly because of the reaction against Extremist methods, and partly because the Roman Catholic unions, established to combat constitutionalist and moderate Socialism as well as Communism, have made considerable progress. There are signs, however, that the purely secular unions are strengthening their position again on the basis of the new moderate policy, and the striking success of the non-revolutionary elements of the political Socialist Party in the recent Milan conference has reacted favorably on the industrial Labor movement, particularly in the northern provinces.

Altogether The Christian Science Monitor representative has found a more hopeful spirit among employers as well as trade union leaders. The Fascist movement is still marked by a certain exuberance which may cause meteoric troubles such as the recent Rome strike following a station brawl, but the expectation is that these sporadic conflicts will gradually disappear.

### NEW RAILROAD FOR FRUIT REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington.—Right of way has been donated for a railroad from Wenatchee to Kennewick and Pasco to the south, a distance of 135 miles along the west bank of the Columbia River. A franchise has been secured in Wenatchee for terminal and station grounds and at other points along the line similar action is being taken. Estimates of the cost of construction have been made and eastern capital has been promised to finance the enterprise. Six or seven fruit regions will be served by the railroad and direct connections will be made with the five continental lines that cross the State.

beginning to present its wares as essential to life and progress, and even now one hears of projected railways that will rob this last home of the caravan of another lien with the countless past.

The Shah's capital is still innocent of the motor-bus, the electric tram or the underground; instead, the visitor drives along such roads as there are in a victoria, or walks the short distances within the town amid jostling wayfarers, donkeys and camels; his imagination being played upon by a great variety of sounds in brilliant contrast to the monotonous roar of a western street. Almost incessant sunshine illumines the mud-brick walls and houses; transforming the ordinary to the sublime. The resource of man's cunning produces the unexpected at every turn. To find the medieval customs and ideas still real and active throws an alluring mantle over every act and scene. The barrenness of waterless Persia, the austerity of its rocky peaks, the impetuousness of its blue sky makes of every town a haven of refuge, and constitutes the whole known world for many a Persian.

Only in recent years has Teheran attained its present importance, for it was not always a capital; not until the days of the Turkish shahs—Agha Mohammed Khan who preferred to move away from the former capital of Shiraz—did the city wall of four miles become replaced by one of 11 miles. Its battlements still face the traveler approaching along the highway beneath the Elburz range. As one draws near the capital the solitariness of the track is broken by small bands of people, which increase in number, and the dust from moving feet becomes thicker until the riotous waste and rolling hillsides disclose the city gates.

These city gates stand at intervals along the old walls and in their quaint emblem mark one's entry into Persian life and customs. If one could fully read all that is expressed in these gates one could be in possession of a key to the modern Persian. Their form is square, pierced by a lofty pointed arch admitting of ingress and egress. Such a structure might have originated in the days of Darius, but its modern pointed arch is of a beauty that has lost its grip on life. The more sumptuous gates are covered with glazed tiles, canary yellow being a favorite color, giving a veneer of gaiety to its sun-dried bricks. Scenes

many nations are expressed in the form of this king of beasts, but perhaps nowhere is his form so rickety or does he embrace the sun so amiably as on these gates of Persia. A sad reminiscence of the Babylonian, the Median, and Sassanian sovereign titles, "King of Kings," "Lord of Lords," "The Sacred of the Most High" and so forth is wafted down the ages as one looks at the Lion and the Rising Sun.

The Royal Palace stands in the center of the capital. From the main square, known as Artillery Square, it is approached through a brilliant yellow-tiled gateway, and by a street thickly lined with trees called the Avenue of Diamonds. Standing in the center of this street one looks behind to the yellow-tiled gateway of the square, and in front through the dense foliage to the guarded gate of the Shah's Palace, which is decorated in blue, mauve and yellow, with here and there silvered glass and black to heighten the bizarre effect. The busy street is crowded with shops; a number of men are drinking outside a café in the shade, clad in blue frock coats thickly pleated and girt with brightly colored sashes; near at hand a costumer attracts a sale by means of an early Victorian fashion plate; a vermilion shop sign catches the eye; a bread vender with his flat pancake-like wares and the man with watermelons piled pyramid-like on a tray on his head drive a ready business; the sherbet seller in oriental fashion clinks his brass bowls; here and there soldiers in cerulean blue tunics and white astrachan hats saunter up and down, thus differentiating the capital from all other towns; and finally dark, muffled figures—women—like shadows flit on their way.

The palace, with the treasury, foreign office, and Royal College occupy a small area; their unique design and adornment of colored tiles, rollicking lions and audacious suns, all guarded by picturesque soldiery readily attracts one's sympathy. The mixture of government offices with poetical gardens, flowing fountains, roses and poplars lend an unreality to the affairs of state and a permanence to poetry and song that is reminiscent of Omar Khayyam; the chatter of voices from the treasury is lost in the babble of the brook.

Beyond these buildings one finds oneself in the labyrinth of ways, adorned with low arched-in ways forming, as it were, an underground world in the old part of the city. The

figure of a man can be discovered in unison of action in the background. The curiosity sellers display Persian paintings on glass, Indian cabinets, old coins, binoculars and so forth; in the shop opposite may be brass trays, cheap European china; a medley of every kind, which the purchaser, buys from the counter on the road-side. Hardly 12 feet would span these narrow arcades. Heavily laden donkeys push their way wearily among the pedestrians, and patient camels almost graze the vaulted roof, urged forward by the harsh cries of their drivers. At a sudden turn one sees this underground city to see again the sun and the poplar-treed streets; to breathe the fresh air; to delight in bright carpets hanging from windows; to listen to the professional story-teller and mingle with his gapping crowd; to be bothered by the professional beggar, and to watch the angry fight of the dogs who drive an intruder from their beat.

In the square of Meidan i Shah buglers can be seen being marshaled together near the drum house; it is sundown and they are about to burst forth into a pean of sound, it being the royal prerogative. As their shrill notes die away one sees the Museum on a neighboring minaret, and hears his trilling voice—the call to prayer: he cries to the south, the west, the north and the east; he looks over the old city and the mass of its bazaars; he looks over the great squares; his voice penetrates the palace, and government offices; away in the east a white tower glitters on the side of the hills—the tower of silence—the last relic of the religion of Zoroaster's Persia; to the north his voice is wafted toward the Elburz range, now gray in shadow, one peak high above the rest is still rosy in the setting rays. It is the sacred peak of Mt. Demarend, the focal point of ancient Persian myth, the cradle of Zoroaster nurtured in an eagle's nest; the wilderness of Zoroaster's meditations; whose celestial summit has been reflected in the proud gaze of Cyrus, Alexander, Chosroes, Tamerlane, Shah Abbas the Great, the meditative glance of Omar Khayyam; the besgar, the priest, of great and small alike on the long road of Persia's history.

The light now lifts in the sky and the peak drops back in shadow; the dogs begin to answer the unchanging cry of the jackals, who raise their nightly wail.

## A LOGICAL CENTER OF IMPERIAL TRADE

Bristol, England, Recites Its Advantages as a Receiving Port for Dominion Goods—Australia Especially Is Appealed To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRISTOL, England.—Trade with the colonies is one of the problems that is receiving the attention of prominent business men and merchants interested in the dominions, and considerable efforts are being made to extend trade in order that Britain and the colonies may benefit. It is realized that foreign avenues may be open, but the watchword, "Trade within the Empire," is becoming more and more popular and practical, and several public-spirited men are imbued with the idea of putting the Empire before their own interests.

It is not always easy to associate high ideals with business enterprise, but there is no doubt that movements are afoot which, if brought to a satisfactory conclusion, will strengthen trade ties between the United Kingdom and the colonies, and will help those who rallied round the flag in time of stress. In other words, new outlets are being explored, with a decidedly preferential leaning toward imperial trading. This reacts in two ways. First, and practically, it is of real benefit to England as well as the colonies; and, secondly and sentimentally, it serves to show the overseas dominions that the warm hand of friendship is being offered by the motherland. Far-seeing colonials must realize that a move of this kind toward the expansion of trade within the Empire must help indirectly in the development of their lands.

### Advantages the Port Offers

In connection with this imperial trade increase it is appropriate to note that the ancient port of Bristol, with its docks at Avonmouth, from which in the far-off days many adventurous enterprises set sail, is fully aware of the great benefit which would accrue to all concerned if the dominions, and Australia particularly, could be induced to trade direct with Bristol in order to tap the great west-of-England market. Bristol could easily and directly serve a surrounding population of 110,000,000, who now get their produce indirectly and more expensively via London.

It was with the intention of placing the manifold advantages which Bristol possesses as the port for Britain's western markets, that the Right Honorable Lord Mayor of Bristol, at the head of a deputation of business men from his city, interviewed some of the official representatives of the dominions in London.

The Lord Mayor formally introduced the members of the deputation. Alderman E. M. Dyer, in speaking of the docks of Bristol, referred to the cold storage plant, which he claimed to be one of the most up-to-date in the world, and said that an ice-making plant had been put down which should be of great service not only for the supply of ice, but more especially in dealing with meat in the proper manner.

Another important representative of Bristol commerce was G. E. Fox, president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who said that all the commercial men of Bristol were combining to improve, so far as it lay in their power, the trade position of the Empire.

### Cost of Handling Goods Low

Most of the great importing interests of the west of England were represented on the deputation, and L. R. Hayward of the frozen meat trade said that at Avonmouth this particular trade was handled with greater facility than in any other port in Great Britain. He quoted some interesting figures as to the cost of handling goods in Bristol as compared with the expenses at other United Kingdom ports, and the result was heavily in favor of the western gateway of England. He added: "Your London firm naturally wishes to concentrate all the trade into Smithfield market." You know the result. Send your cargoes to Avonmouth, and I will guarantee that you get an average price. Either our colonies will get this trade or the Amer-

icans will. They are out to capture the Australian trade." Mr. Hayward concluded by saying: "I want to give you one word of warning. You must in Australia do what New Zealand has done. Grade your goods most carefully. Some of the finest brands we get, equal to New Zealand's best, come from Australia. When grading they should grade well, and they will be fully repaid. All bad or indifferent goods should be thrown back, and this would strengthen the trade."

The advice given, coming from an experienced man in that particular trade, anxious only for the closer trading between the dominions and the mother country, should prove of the greatest value to the colonial exporters.

### Direct Shipment Convenient

Another experienced member of the deputation, E. E. Kerslake of the Bristol Provisions Trade Association, said that at present they drew their supplies of Australian butter from London, but it would be more convenient for the exporters to ship direct to Bristol. Butter and cheese could be more expeditiously handled in Avonmouth than in any other port in the United Kingdom, and the produce could be landed in better condition. He pointed out that in one year over 25,000 tons of canned meats were shipped from Australia, chiefly to London, and none came direct to Bristol, although at the latter port no charge was made for handling the goods, had the expenses for storing were much less, and railway rates were also much lower. As an incentive to the Commonwealth to ship canned fruits direct to Avonmouth, Mr. Kerslake alluded to the fact that California fruit was so consigned, and that if it was intended seriously to compete with this American trade they would have to adopt the same course.

Another instance of the advantages of Bristol as the supply center for the west was quoted by W. H. Broch, who is interested in skins and wool. He said that if sheepskins were sent direct to Bristol instead of to London a saving of 1s. 8d. per pound would be effected.

Various other statements, showing the practical advantage of Bristol as a great Empire port were made, and the delegation was officially informed that the utmost sympathy was felt in regard to the matters which had been discussed, and were promised all possible assistance.

H. L. Riseley of the Bristol and Overseas Guild thanked the various colonial governments represented, and said that he had traveled in Australia, and was of opinion that if the traders in Australia were aware of the low charges at Avonmouth they would have no hesitation in forwarding their goods direct there for distribution.

The frank discussion outlined shows a very practical awakening on the part of one of Britain's oldest cities to the importance of Empire trade, which should cause emulation in many other parts of the United Kingdom.

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## ORIGIN OF MASONIC SYMBOL EXPLAINED

Lodge of London Printers Describes Unique Position Formerly Attributed to the Number Seven—Early Banner Used

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Some interesting particulars have just been ascertained concerning Freemasonry in Abergavenny. It was introduced into this ancient Welsh town by French officers, prisoners of war, who were interned there during the Peninsular War. They were allowed the run of the town under parole, and at a house in Monk Street they started a Masonic lodge, which appears to have been known as the Lodge des Enfants de Mars et de Neptune. This existed in 1813-14. The members whittled away the time with wood-carving, among other things, and examples of their work are still to be seen in the interior of the present Lodge of St. John, No. 818, reminding one of the model tanks of Germany in the recent war. The present Masonic temple also contains some of the regalia worn by these French Masons.

Dudley brethren have just held a Masonic service in the Old Meeting House of that town, conducted by E. Glyn-Evans, chaplain of the Royal Standard Lodge, No. 488, and minister of the chapel, which is connected with the Unitarian denomination. Taking for his subject "Freedom and Fetters," he extolled the free ideals of ancient and honorable Freemasonry in moral and spiritual terms. The size of the congregation and the enthusiastic appreciation expressed at the close of the service were very encouraging. The mayor and mayoress of Dudley and many distinguished citizens and officials were present.

### First Session in 34 Years

For the first time after a lapse of 34 years the provincial grand lodge of West Yorkshire has met in the Spen Valley at Cleckheaton under the presidency of Sir William Rayner, provincial grand master. Several of the hardest workers in the province, including the deputy grand master, Richard Giff, whose untiring work has been crowned with great success; Bernard Sugden, vice-chairman of the charity committee; Newman Crabtree, and Chaplain Major, Field, whose orations have delighted many lodges at consecration ceremonies, also hall from this district. George Whittington, chairman of the charity committee, reported that the investments of that organization during the last six months have increased from £22,000 to £24,000 in the last six months.

An interesting address was delivered by Past Grand Chaplain Dr. Oliver C. Cockrem at the recent coming-of-age festival of the St. Bride's Lodge, No. 2817, a lodge for printers in the city of London, when a banner was presented to the lodge by the master, Sidney H. Caslon. In ancient and primitive times, said Dr. Cockrem, numbers had a good and an evil significance; some were held sacred as denoting completion. Seven was so considered among all the primitive races, not only in the Semitic branch of the world's family. Seven is, therefore, a perfect figure. In the Indo-Germanic branch, two and three are both sacred numbers. From two straight lines no inclosed figure can be formed; from three a triangle is constructed, being the geometrical figure with the smallest number of sides. Seven placed on each side of a triangle produced 21, the first perfect and complete number of years of a period.

With regard to themselves the first seven years of their existence were occupied in settling and consolidating; the second in smooth, quiet, good work; the last in danger, unrest, and contemplated disruptions by reason of the incidence of the war. But all through the troubled period the lodge did its duty, like the rest of the craft, and kept the beneficent action at work, fulfilling the teaching to render the world better than before. The next perfect period is a square, four sides all studied with the seven golden years making 28, which added to the former 21 produce 49, the square of seven, therefore a sacred number of the highest perfection, and when the 49 years are completed, the lodge will enter on its jubilee year, a period of rejoicing.

### Emblem Comparatively Modern

Referring to the banner, Dr. Cockrem said this emblem is not a comparatively modern device. It is extremely ancient, representations of it having been found as early as B. C. 4000. Under various names it still retains its primitive essentials, the staff and the device. Originally what we would call the flag was carved out of stone, having two projecting wings and holes perforated, through which it could be bound to the staff. Sometimes the staff was widened at the top and the device carved on it; sometimes it was of feathers bunched on each side.

In Egypt one of these staves bearing the name of the god was placed before the pylons of the temple to indicate the object of worship, and it can scarcely be doubted that Solomon copied this when he erected the two great pillars of brass at the entrance of the temple he built to Yahwe. The object of the banner was to indicate a place or person. In the army it was used to indicate the rallying point of a company and not to lead the men into battle. It was also used to point out the king. The lodge banner fills its original purpose in indicating the place of the lodge, the center of unity. To be successful a brotherhood must

have one common center as well as one common aim.

Describing the banner, Dr. Cockrem said it had at the top the All-Seeing Eye, indicating its Masonic purpose; the coat of arms, which is quarterly on an oak tree and a Roman lamp; and the list of 31 masters who have ruled over the lodge. These surround the figure of the banner, which is St. Bride, or St. Bridget. The lodge was called St. Bride, from the church dedicated to her, close by Fleet Street, in that part where printers do mostly congregate. But she had nothing to do with printing. She was an Irish princess, daughter of a king of Ulster, who became a nun, and built a cell under an oak tree. This was called Kill Dara, "the cell of the oak," and became Kildare: hence the oak tree in the coat of arms.

At the last meeting of the Samson lodge, No. 1663, a lodge confined to Jews in membership, a collection was made for the Jewish Board of Guardians, with the result that the sum of £81 was handed over to the institution.

## INDIA FORMING A DEFENSIVE ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Progress continues steady in the direction of the formation of an Indian territorial force. Recently Colonel Nevill, who has been appointed director-general of the Indian auxiliary forces, addressed the members of the Legislative Council. His speech was very uncompromising in its insistence that the right to self-government claimed by India carried with it the duty of self-defense and that India could not forever rely on the British to guard her frontiers for her. To do the ordinary Indian politician justice, he has fully realized this; his mistake has been that he has wished to force the pace too fast; to eliminate practically at one full sweep the majority of the British garrison and to install in its place an Indian Army officered by Indians. Colonel Nevill pointed out that at present the Indian Army is recruited on a very narrow basis, a few races contributing the overwhelming number of recruits and that it was futile to think of a territorial army until all nationalities in India, the Bengali as well as the Madrasi, enlisted in the same army in equal proportions.

He also asserted what is notorious, but which Indian politicians in their enthusiasm are apt to forget, that officers are not created in a night and that in peace time it normally takes 25 years to train an officer up to the standard of battalion commander. It is useless to develop the governmental and administrative ability of Indians in the civil sphere if the progress thus achieved is not safeguarded by corresponding progress in military matters.

For years the dominions, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, required the presence of imperial troops, but with the growth of self-government they all undertook the task of their own self-defense. He referred to the innumerable occasions on which India had suffered invasion and declared that "safety must be your first consideration." All these had descended on India in the past because of her unpreparedness. Nothing could be more fatal. The speech was in no way pessimistic, but refreshingly frank, and showed what the politicians sometimes deny, that army headquarters are not unsympathetic to Indian aspirations provided that they can be harmonized with the due discharge of the responsibilities of the time.

## DRASTIC STEPS TO CHECK LIQUOR SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Drastic steps are being taken by the Liquor Control Board of this Province to put an end to the practice of selling beer in clubs, which is contrary to the provisions of the liquor legislation. It has been discovered that the source of supply for these clubs has been the liquor vendors' stores, and their members have been able to buy beer so extensively as to run open bars at their clubs. A new regulation reduces the amount of liquor which any person may obtain. Until now, under the Liquor Control Act, a considerable amount could be purchased under the 50-cent single purchase permit. Under two classes of permits there was no limit on the quantity of liquor which a person might buy, although the liquor vendors would telephone to the police and notify them when any person of whom they were suspicious got a large supply.

Members of clubs have been using their permits to buy beer by the barrel. This beer has been delivered to clubs and sold over the bar, thus causing all the trouble over the open selling which has led to numerous prosecutions and fines in the courts. This return of the bar in the clubs, a practice which has been going on ever since the Liquor Control Act became operative and which has become accentuated in recent weeks has discredited the legislation in the eyes of the public. There have been open complaints that the clubs have been violating the privileges given under the act, and have, by violating the law, led to a partial return of the bar system in the province to which public opinion is emphatically opposed. The liquor legislation has completed its first six months of operation and it cannot be said to have established itself in public favor.

### CEMENT FOR HONOLULU ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hawaiian News Office  
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—A Portland cement plant here reports that in 1921 it made 450,000 barrels of cement, most of which was consumed by road building in this State. A small amount was shipped to Honolulu.

## POWER OF "LITTLE ENTENTE" GROWS

Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania Demand Forfeiture of Royal Privileges by the Whole Hapsburg Dynasty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The recent presentation of a note from the little entente to the Council of Ambassadors at Paris, demanding a proclamation of the forfeiture of the Crown of Hungary by the entire Hapsburg dynasty following the failure of the attempt of former Emperor Charles to restore the Monarchy in Hungary, is evidence of the progress and growth of the three countries forming the little entente, Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, since their independence was established three years ago.

The little entente had already played a great part in frustrating the projected Royalist coup in Hungary. In March 1921, immediately on hearing of Charles' return, the representatives of Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania at Budapest demanded an explanation from the Magyar Government and the immediate expulsion of Charles from Hungary. Later on, Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the little entente, informed the Magyar Government that unless the former King left Hungary, at once, united action was contemplated by all the states concerned. Charles at once decided to leave Hungary, and the little entente proved that it was a powerful organization.

### An Ancient Tzsch Mistake

With the forfeiture of the Crown of Hungary by the Hapsburg dynasty terminates what has been termed the greatest mistake the Tzschs ever committed—the election of Archduke Ferdinand of the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia in 1526. Although Bohemia united as a fully independent state with Austria and Hungary, the union was followed by the suppression of the religious and national liberties of the Slav and Protestant inhabitants, until the Tzsch revolution in 1920, which ended in the complete subjugation of Bohemia by the Hapsburgs. During the next two centuries it seemed as though the Tzschs had been totally absorbed and had lost their nationality, but the nineteenth century saw the revival of the Tzsch-Slovak nation.

Though at first a purely literary movement, it later became a national political movement directed against the German and Magyar domination, and agitation for autonomy was vigorously carried on by the Young Tzsch Party. Then when the great war came, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk saw the opportunity presented to obtain his country's freedom, and he won the gratitude of the whole nation by his great services at a time when its destiny seemed in the balance. His activities on behalf of Tzecho-Slovakia and against Austria-Hungary during the war, so displeased the Austrian Government that during Dr. Masaryk's absence in England it condemned him.

### Independence of the Tzschs

These activities culminated on October 28, 1918, in the declaration of the independence of Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumanians, Poles and Italians, who had previously formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and on November 14, 1918, the Constituent National Assembly met for the first time in the historic building of the former Bohemian Diet in Prague. Dr. Kramar, the first Tzecho-Slovak Prime Minister, in his opening speech, declared that all ties which bound the Tzecho-Slovak nation to the Hapsburg Dynasty were broken, and that the Tzecho-Slovak state was henceforth a democratic Republic, with Professor Masaryk as its first President. It will be readily understood that when old-established governments have found such tremendous difficulties in carrying on government after the upheaval caused by the war, it has been no easy matter for a young Republic to consolidate its newly regained freedom and economic independence, and it is chiefly due to the thoroughly democratic attitude of the political parties that Tzecho-Slovakia has been spared the social upheavals which took place in the surrounding countries. With a proportion of about 3,000,000 Germans and 500,000 Magyars in the population of 13,500,000 of Tzecho-Slovakia, it is obvious that the German and Magyar element is of considerable importance and the treatment of this minority constitutes a test case for Tzecho-Slovak statesmanship.

### Republic Is Come to Stay

When the Peace Conference recognized the integrity of the Tzsch territory, only a section of the Bohemian Germans protested, the majority of them evidently recognizing the economic advantages accruing to them as citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia, and therefore preferring to remain citizens of that state. It may be some time before all racial antagonism will subside, but sooner or later the Germans

and Magyars will realize that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has come to stay, and will settle down to cooperation.

Magyar propaganda has also not been wanting in spreading abroad statements that Slovakia did not wish to remain within the Tzecho-Slovakian state, but, with the exception of a small party anxious to obtain political autonomy for Slovakia, the Slovaks are not in favor of separation from the Republic, although among the Magyars in Slovakia there is naturally a desire to return to the Magyar régime. It is expected that Carpathian Ruthenia, which united with the Tzecho-Slovak Republic by the free decision of its inhabitants, will soon arrive at the stage when it will be fully capable of autonomy, and within a short time there is to be a session of its own Parliament, when many problems which go to the root of their national life will need solving.

### Communism in Tzecho-Slovakia

It is not surprising that even in this democratic Republic, the disturbing influences of Communism have made themselves felt, and in December, 1920, they succeeded in bringing about what they proclaimed as a "general strike." The Social Democratic Party, as well as the trade unions, however, supported the state authorities in maintaining order, and the strike failed utterly in a few days. It is evident from this that Bolshevik doctrines are not received with favor in Tzecho-Slovakia.

Tzecho-Slovakia is mainly an industrial state, and although at the end of the war its industries and agriculture were in an exhausted condition, during the three years that have elapsed there has been considerable improvement in the industrial situation and the future outlook appears very satisfactory. Various trade agreements have been concluded with different countries, and it is interesting to note that, as regards the financial position, in the budget for 1921 there is a credit balance of 287,000,000 crowns, Tzecho-Slovakia being the first state in Central Europe to show a success of this kind.

The alliance between Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia and Rumania is a great economic importance in view of the fact that the three states supplement each other admirably and form an area which is almost self-supporting. While Tzecho-Slovakia is predominantly an industrial state, which needs foreign markets for its products, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania are almost exclusively agricultural states exporting grain, cattle and raw materials. The Tzecho-Slovaks are keen supporters of the League of Nations, as they realize that it will be one of the most important factors in consolidating and stabilizing Central Europe, and in this way help to strengthen and stabilize their own state.

## ANTI-PROFITEERING CIRCULAR IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—One of the last acts of Dail Eireann prior to the settlement of December 6 was to issue a circular to all the Urban Councils in Ireland from its Trade Department relative to the formation of anti-profiteering committees. It having been pointed out in the circular that during industrial depression and unemployment profiteering inflicts particularly serious hardships on the public, the suggestion is made that in every town an anti-profiteering committee should be formed to carry out investigations and negotiate when deemed necessary, three-fourths of the members to be selected by the local consumers at a public meeting convened by the local authority who would have power to nominate the remaining fourth. The committee would examine into the prices charged by traders, and where profiteering was established the support of the public would be directed from such traders to those whose prices were reasonable in return for their undertaking to submit these to revision in accordance with the fall in wholesale markets and cost of production.

In case of the failure of negotiations with the traders, cooperative societies would be formed to supply and distribute goods in which profiteering took place, and in regard to milk and meat direct sales would be promoted between producer and consumer, or an arrangement would be made for municipal distribution. Sufficient coal would be bought in bulk by each committee if necessary to supply people in their respective districts.

The circular sets forth that the committees are to be unofficial, and to act merely as the executives of local leagues of consumers. It states that to fix maximum prices is not satisfactory, and would have the effect of retarding the fall which the pressure of competition must eventually bring about.

During the month of November, Dail Eireann, through its Ministry of Labor, was successful in settling no less than 14 disputes and strikes, some of which were of 12 months' duration, and arose out of causes such as wrongful dismissal and reduction of wages.

## MUCH OPPOSITION TO 44-HOUR WEEK

New South Wales Tribunal Displeases the Labor Government by Not Making Shorter Working Week Apply to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Sitting as head of a special tribunal in this state, Judge Beby has been granting applications for the introduction of a 44-hour week, in place of a 48-hour week, in various industries. Latterly, however, he has not always pleased the Labor Administration and he is now involved with the government because of his refusal to extend the 44-hour week to the railway service as a whole, although he has awarded shorter working hours to construction workmen, tramway drivers and conductors, and a few others.

Consistent with the successful application of the court by the Railway Commission, for a reduction of wages in the railway and tramway systems, as a result of the recent basic wage declaration of the Board of Trade, this decision of Judge Beby has roused the ire of the new Minister of Labor, Mr. McGirr. The Minister has declared that he will remit the matter back to the judge for the taking of further evidence, and if that course is not successful, he will ask the state Cabinet to take action independently of both the court and the commissioners. If the Cabinet then accepts his strong representations, it "will have very much pleasure" in asking the railway commissioners to grant the 44-hour week throughout the state. The 44-hour week claim is a perfectly natural one, he says, and that standard represents the policy of the Labor Government.

### Some Peculiar Phases

The student of industrial developments will find abundant material in recent federal and state phases of arbitration. He will notice the tendency of the unions to flout the federal court and to lean toward direct action when even the state courts talk in terms of the falling cost of living. The dispute between the Prime Minister and the president of the Federal Arbitration Court which resulted in the resignation of the latter, the tendency of the Prime Minister to appoint special tribunals to meet industrial upheavals, and the criticisms of the central court by certain state governments have all indicated the weakening of the federal court's authority. But a new note has been struck in New South Wales by the Labor Government itself. Past decisions of the state Board of Trade have found immediate acceptance by the government, as these decisions put wages up, but the last decision, which reduced wages, has been stoutly opposed by the government, even to the extent of an appeal to the court. Now the same government is encouraging opposition to its own creation, the new court presided over by Judge Beby. While the onlooker must recognize the peculiar difficulties of a Labor government, and the embarrassing position of a Premier with a very energetic and ambitious colleague, who happens to be Minister for Labor, he must also deplore anything which would seem to encourage lawlessness.

Judge Beby, in his statement in court, estimated the increased cost of a 44-hour week on the railways as £452,000 and on the government tramways as £86,000; excluding salaries, the total increase would be £538,000.

"The staff of the railways and tramways, as a whole, is paid higher wages relatively than in any other country in the world," said his Honor. "Employees have securities and privileges not known in privately owned concerns. The result of an indiscriminate concession of the shorter working week must result in a further increase in freights and fares at a period of stagnation in both passenger and goods traffic. The low prices offered in the world's markets for certain primary products, particularly for frozen meat, skins and hides, and minerals, make any further increase in freight rates extremely serious. Public servants, whose employment is

secure and accompanied by special advantages, must, in their claims, consider the general welfare."

### Claim Refused

While the court recognized the peculiar conditions of tramway drivers and conductors, construction workmen and ticket examiners, and granted their claim for 44 hours, it found that the adoption at present of a working week of 44 hours for the whole of the employees of the railway commissioners would seriously injure railway and tramway transportation, result in serious public mischief, and indirectly lead to increases in the cost of living.

That the policy of the New South Wales Government is still the introduction of the 44-hour week was made plain recently to a deputation of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers, by the Premier, Mr. James Dooley. The deputation pointed out to the Premier that the shorter week meant that New South Wales manufacturers were asked to do as much in 11 months as their competitors in Victoria could do in a year, which was what the reduction in hours meant in practice, and it was futile to expect that manufacturers could compete successfully under such a severe handicap. When the lower wage and longer hours in America were thrown into the balance, it was hopeless to expect New South Wales' steel industry, for example, to compete with articles manufactured in the United States and imported into the Commonwealth. Conditions were still worse for those manufacturers who were engaged in production for export. Australia was the only country in the world, said the deputation, which was trying to meet post-war conditions by reducing hours and increasing or keeping up wages.

### Another Side to Picture

The Premier declared that there was another side to the picture placed before him. It was terrible to think that people who participated in a world war, believing it would create a better world, should be working 10 and 12 hours a day at considerably reduced wages (Mr. Dooley was apparently referring to labor conditions in overseas countries). America had been mentioned by the deputation and he knew there had been reduction of wages there, but there had also been strikes for shorter hours. It was hard, perhaps, to reach a basis for determining how many hours a man should work for the purpose of maintaining himself and his dependents, but he believed that the people of Australia considered that 44 hours should be sufficient and he thought that other states would follow the example of New South Wales. Mr. Dooley promised to investigate the question of interstate competition and of reserving government contracts for citizens of the state. In his opinion no imports to Australia should be permitted unless the goods had been manufactured under conditions equivalent to those prevailing in the Commonwealth.

Insistence by the Federal Arbitration Court that the Australian Workers' Union must rescind its rule providing that members should work only 44 hours instead of 48, as provided in the award, has been successful. The union is desirous of presenting certain claims to the federal court and perforce it had to accept the court's ultimatum. Official instructions have now been issued to members of the Australian Workers' Union that during the coming wheat harvest in New South Wales members are not to work for lower wages than those fixed by the union, and 48 hours shall constitute a week's work.

### MEXICALI WATER SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—Extension of the city water system in Mexicali, near here, has been completed and with the additional water facilities thus afforded, it is expected the border town will go ahead with its development rapidly.

## MRS. WINTRINGHAM UPHOLDS CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Wintringham, the second woman member to be elected to the British House of Commons, is a strong supporter of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, believing that it will be the means of bringing untold benefits to mankind.

"The calling of the Washington Conference," Mrs. Wintringham said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "has been a tremendous step forward; if it succeeds, a very large economy will have been effected. And this not only for England, but for all the other nations. Naturally we believe that any change of policy which will result in a reduction in armaments will be to the advantage of the world at large. I agree, however, most thoroughly with Lady Astor when she says in this connection: 'To get a permanent peace the hearts and minds of men and women must first be changed.'"

"As a woman," said Mrs. Wintringham, "I am naturally much interested in the question of economy, or I should not have intervened in the recent parliamentary debate so near the end of the session when many of the members were anxious to speak. I have always felt that true economy is not a question of how little one can spend, but how wisely the spending can be done. Just as a woman is housekeeper in the house, I regard Parliament as the housekeeper for the nation. Policy must always guide expenditure."

"I feel that the same can be said of the nation, for the spending of money links up politics and the home. When we have to pay heavy taxes, direct or indirect, on sugar and other things, we naturally ask why is all this money wanted? Yet we do not grudge necessary expenditure on such things as housing or education. If I wish to reduce my expenses—and we are all occupied in that attempt just now—I do not order inferior food and clothes, and if there is a leak in my roof, I do not let the water continue to pour in my house. We think this kind of thing is not wise economy."

"During the war we were all asked to economize to the utmost of our ability, and we did it. But this did not end on Armistice Day, and women are now asking, 'Why these heavy taxes?' Since obtaining the vote we have gained confidence, and feel we should have a say in the spending of the nation's money. Our ideals are always constructive, not destructive."

## "CHAUTAUQUA PLAN" SPREADS IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Past vicissitudes are not hindering the spread of the present Chautauqua movement in Victoria, where it is proposed to enroll enough cities and towns to arrange a circuit at an early date. Mr. Andrews is the general manager and those taking part under his direction will include Prof. J. C. Herbsman and Dr. Loveland of the United States, Colonel Leader of the British Army, and Private Pete Pest of Canada. It is stated that the movement was launched in New Zealand three years ago and that there are now 75 centers in that dominion.

One of the proposed features of the movement which has had an appeal is the provision of clean amusement for the people on the land. Among those who are supporting the movement in this state is Herbert Brookes, who hopes to see Chautauqua obtain a great hold in Australia and give a civil uplift which will transform the country and bridge the gulf caused by industrial sectarianism, class prejudice and bigotry.

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## MASSACHUSETTS TECH WINS TITLE

Captures the Intercollegiate Chess Championship by Defeating New York University in the Final Round on Thursday

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Drawn
Technology	11	5	1
Pennsylvania	10	6	2
New York Univ.	9	7	4
City College	8	8	4
Cornell	7	9	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, making its second appearance in the intercollegiate chess league, is the first to have its name inscribed on the trophy, offered for the league by Mrs. I. L. Rice and others, to replace the Rice trophy, finally won by Cornell University several years ago. This resulted from the victory of its players from New York University, in the final round of this year's contest.

A shift of position on the New York team placed David Bourgin opposite A. R. Frey, whose work throughout the tournament has been impressive, and again the Boston player scored a victory, playing the white pieces as Evans gambit. W. W. Adams could do no better than a draw with R. L. Bornholz. Adams also played his game against Alexander Kevitz of Cornell University, postponed from the opening day, and had better fortune. Kevitz utilized a French defense and the game was prolonged to 123 moves. Adams finally gaining the victory. The result of the Technology vs. New York University match follows:

TECHNOLOGY	N. Y. UNIV.
W. W. Adams	R. L. Bornholz
Solomon Nelson	Philip Zatulov
A. R. Frey	David Bourgin
Isaac Brinberg	A. A. Cohn

Total..... 2½ Total..... 1½

Meantime Cornell University, last year's champion, disposed of the University of Pennsylvania, but was unable to make better than third place, owing to Kevitz's failure to win from Adams in the postponed game, leaving it with the same number of matches as City College, but with one less game won. The result of the match follows:

CORNELL UNIV.	UNIV. OF PENN.
Alex. Kevitz	R. S. Fraser
Harry Garfinkel	H. E. Everding
N. R. Gottlieb	R. L. Cooper
H. R. Peters	A. M. Bulte

## NIKOLAS MURAY WINS NEW TITLE

Captures "Prep" Saber Championship of the United States From a Field of 13 Novices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the purpose of trying out saber fencers who have not won in competition, with the view to develop material for the Olympic team of 1924, as well as other international competitions, the Amateur Fencing League of America inaugurated a new event in its schedule, at the New York Athletic Club, Wednesday night.

Thirteen young fencers entered, and were divided, seven fencing on one strip, while six were on the other, with the two leaders on each qualifying for the finals. The competitors on the first strip were:

E. S. Kirby, New York Athletic Club; K. S. Pratt, Columbia University; H. E. Hirschberg, Columbia University; Harold van Boskerck, Columbia University; Nikolaus Murray, Washington Square Fencers; W. C. Kernan, Yale University; and P. S. Shoemaker, University of Pennsylvania.

On this strip, Murray, with 6 bouts won, led, while van Boskerck, by a final victory over Shoemaker, managed to obtain the other qualifying position, with 5. On the other strip were:

J. C. Schaeffer, New York Athletic Club; F. W. Huber, Columbia University; Ralph Nahon, Columbia University; S. H. Ordway Jr., unattached; Peter Meyer, Washington Square Fencers; and J. H. Hanway, Yale University.

In this competition the two Columbia entries were successful, each winning 4. Huber, on account of his height and reach, was especially effective. The final round resulted in a triumph for Nikolaus Murray, who won every bout. Van Boskerck was second.

In presenting the trophy, Dr. G. M. Hammond, the donor, complimented the competitors on the unusual quality of the fencing, stating that it gave great promise for the future. The summary of the final round follows:

Nikolas Murray defeated Harold van Boskerck 5-2; Ralph Nahon 5-1; and F. W. Huber 5-2.

Harold van Boskerck defeated Huber 5-3; and Nahon 5-2.

## VANCOUVER EASILY DEFEATS SEATTLE

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Seattle	4	1	3	.571
Vancouver	3	2	3	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Scoring three goals in the first period and one in each period following, Vancouver defeated Seattle 5 to 0 in their Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Wednesday. Seattle was disorganized in both defense and offense and only

once threatened the Vancouver goal. Vancouver used a four-man defense and their well-planned attacks bewildered the league leaders until even Holmes, the star goal pucker could not tell where the pucks were all coming from.

The first score was made by a long shot by MacKay and followed three minutes later with a fluke shot from right wing by Skinner. Jack Adams scored the third. Harris, working his own way up close to the sidelines, outscored the left defense, and scored the fourth. Seattle spurred slightly in the third period, wherein 19 minutes passed before the next score, one by Parks from Adams. The summary:

VANCOUVER	SEATTLE
Harris, Parks, W. Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
MacKay, Parks, Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
Cook, Duncan, rd., C. Rowe, Foyton	Lehman, G. Vancouver, S. Seattle, G. Holmes
MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks	for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## OVERTIME GAME WON BY OTTAWA

Canadiens Lose National Hockey League Contest After a Fast and Brilliant Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—By defeating Canadiens 2 to 1, in a 20-minute overtime National Hockey League game here Wednesday evening the world's champion Ottawa Senators remained tied with the St. Patricks of Toronto for the leadership of the league while the locals are on even terms with the Hamilton team for third place.

The game was stubbornly contested throughout and the checking at times was overly strenuous with the result that the penaltyless record of the winners for this season was broken. The Senators played consistently at times brilliant hockey while the Canadiens showed a complete reversal of their form on Saturday night when they were defeated, 10 to 0, in Ottawa.

The game was featured by the brilliant end-to-end individual rushes of the respective defense-players as well as the combination of the visitors' forwards. Gerard was the outstanding player. The only goal of the first period was scored on a long rush by S. Cleghorn. Ottawa pressed in the second period and G. Boucher and Gerard rushed repeatedly, the former finally driving one past Veziha. Constant substituting in the third period kept the pace very fast and the two goals were attacked in turn, but neither side could score before full time.

In the overtime the lack of condition and the fast pace told on the locals and play was mostly at their end of the rink, but the smart work of Veziha in the nets kept the visitors from scoring. The second 10-minute overtime period had hardly begun, when Broadbent scored the winning goal on a shot from the wing. Veziha in goal, and Corbeau and Cleghorn were the strongest for the locals while Gerard, G. Boucher and Nighbor stood out for the winners. The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Denneny, Bruce, W. Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
MacKay, Parks, Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
Cook, Duncan, rd., C. Rowe, Foyton	Lehman, G. Vancouver, S. Seattle, G. Holmes
MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks	for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

## ST. PATRICKS' WIN A CLOSE GAME

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Patricks	3	1	.750
Ottawa	3	1	.750
Canadiens	1	3	.250
Hamilton	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—Brilliant goal tending by J. R. Roach, the star amateur player who recently turned professional, in the nets for the Toronto St. Patricks, was mainly responsible for the victory of that team over the locals Wednesday evening in the second National Hockey League game here this season, which the visitors won, 4 to 3. The name Roach was the big feature of the game, as M. Roach, who formerly played in Boston, Massachusetts, while attending school, was the star of the Hamilton team.

In the first period, Roach of Hamilton was the only player who was able to beat his namesake in the Toronto goal, the period ending 1 to 2, although most of the play was in the visitors' end of the rink. The combination of the locals succeeded time and time again in penetrating the visitors' defense, but J. R. Roach stopped countless shots. In the second period Hamilton increased the lead on a rush by Mummery, but Denneny scored for the visitors immediately afterward. Just before the period ended Progers added another for Hamilton.

Starting the final period with the score 3 to 1 against them and being on the defensive most of the first two periods, the visitors looked like a defeated team, but they staged a rally that soon evened the score and with little more than five minutes to play they went into the lead and for the remainder of the game they played a five-man defensive. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS	HAMILTON
Noble, Smylie, W. Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
MacKay, Parks, Foyton, Riley, Briden	MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks
Cook, Duncan, rd., C. Rowe, Foyton	Lehman, G. Vancouver, S. Seattle, G. Holmes
MacKay, Skinner, Adams, Harris, Parks	for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## LANG DEFEATED BY AYDELOTTE

Princeton Player Springs the First Surprise of the Junior Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first surprise of the United States junior indoor lawn tennis championship came yesterday, when Jere Lang, who has been generally regarded as the probable winner, on account of his many victories over men players of prominence in the local clubs, fell an easy victim to the speed and skill of William Aydelotte of Princeton University, a former California player, now of New York.

William Miles, another high school boy, was more successful, defeating L. H. Rouillon, Harvard University, by an even easier match, while the two remaining members of the local stars, E. F. Dawson, who has been coached along the same lines as Vincent Richards used, and Morton Bernstein were the others to qualify for the semi-finals in the singles.

By rigorous enforcement of the default rule, the doubles were brought to the same time as the singles, in which F. T. Osgood and L. B. Bailey Jr., will meet Lang and Dawson, the winner playing a second match in the afternoon against Karl Appel and John Van Ryn, who have been unexpectedly successful in their earlier matches against more experienced players. The other semi-finalists are Bernstein and J. F. Whitbeck, and Aydelotte and Valentine Gress. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round
William Miles defeated L. H. Rouillon, 6-0, 6-1.
E. F. Dawson defeated Valentine Gress, 6-0, 7-5.
William Aydelotte defeated Jere Lang, 6-4, 6-2.
Morton Bernstein defeated Harry Baker, 6-3, 7-5.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round

Horace Orser defeated Palmer Sealy, 6-4, 6-1.
George Acker defeated Karl Appel, 13-11, 7-5.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

Valentine Gress and William Aydelotte defeated H. Curtin Jr. and William Noble by default.
D. D. Hedeikin and Willis Geis defeated Eugene Stein and William Speir, 8-6, 6-2.

E. B. Bailey and F. T. Osgood defeated Roy Neuberger and Alan Weisman, 7-5, 6-1.

Jere Lang and E. F. Dawson defeated L. H. Rouillon and David Stralen, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round

A. M. Kasowitz and Leonard Born defeated George Acker and partner by default.
David Oates and Harry Baker defeated E. A. Weisman and A. B. Burke, 6-4, 6-2.

Gress and Aydelotte defeated G. S. Case and Horace Orser, 6-2, 6-3.

Lang and Dawson defeated A. R. Glore and Ernest Kuhn, 6-3, 6-2.

Karl Appel and John Van Ryn defeated C. C. Haff and L. B. Cohen, 6-4, 8-6.

Third Round

J. F. Whitbeck and Morton Bernstein defeated Kasowitz and Born by default.
Gress and Aydelotte defeated Oates and Baker by default.
Appel and Van Ryn defeated L. T. Merchant and E. A. Coles, 6-4, 8-6.

## COLUMBIA CHESS TEAM WINS TITLE

Defeats Harvard in the Final Match of the Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton League

H-Y-C-P CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Matches Won	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Drawn
Columbia	3	0	9½
Princeton	2	0	8½
Harvard	1	2	5
Yale	1	2	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The chess team of Columbia University, as had been expected from the outset, had little difficulty in completing its victory in the Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton league, by defeating Harvard University, 2½ matches to 1½, in the third round yesterday. Princeton, however, by a final-round rally, scored an unexpected victory over Yale and took second place by a margin of half a game.

Though Columbia took the match, the Harvard captain, K. O. Mott-Smith '23, for the second successive time, defeated Capt. M. A. Schapiro '23 in their first board match. Schapiro had the white pieces and selected a Ruy Lopez for the opening. In the middle game he had a slight advantage in position, but as the game developed, the Harvard player, by steady, careful play, overcame the attack and finally forced the local player to resign. The rest of the team, however, maintained their usual superiority. Columbia played white on odd boards. The result of the match follows:

COLUMBIA UNIV.	HARVARD UNIV.
M. A. Schapiro 0	K. O. Mott-Smith 1
Orrin Frink 1	A. H. King 0
Philip Wolfson ½	W. T. Patterson ½
Bert Rosenberg 1	L. H. Rouillon 0

and the match ended, 2½ to 1½. Princeton played white on odd boards. The result of the match follows:

PRINCETON UNIV.	YALE UNIV.
C. T. Smith 1	J. C. Cairns 0
C. H. Koetter 1	T. H. Banks 0
D. H. Menhall 1	W. H. Stone 0
C. C. Fischer 1	A. E. Case 0

Total..... 2½ Total..... 1½

## WASHINGTON HAS HARD SCHEDULE

Basketball Team Has 16 Conference Championship Games to Play in Six Weeks—Five Veterans Are Again Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—One of the hardest basketball schedules ever facing University of Washington starts January 13 and 14 with the University of Oregon at Seattle. Sixteen games are included in the six weeks of Conference competition, half of which are at Seattle. A coast championship for Washington may mean a journey to the National Intercollegiate tournament in Chicago some time in March.

Five Washington veterans are back, four of them being members of last year's team. Moreover, such a horde of new material has been pushing the veterans sharply for positions, that the prospects are considered unusually bright.

The approach of the final cut in the squad saw every man battling determinedly for position on the varsity. As a result Coach Clarence Edmondson's offensive attack had difficulty in getting baskets. Several days before the Conference seasons at Portland, Oregon, the Washington team was not very optimistic. He could not see how Washington was to develop a winning five if his players could not register field goals. The loss of Arch Talbot, last year's captain and forward, apparently has been keenly felt. Since then Edmondson has been working three new men for the forward place and gradually they are developing accuracy.

The squad has continued its work-out over the holiday vacation in an effort to be ready for the opening of the Conference here, with University of Oregon.

Varsity letter men on the squad battling for their old places are Capt. J. W. Bryan '23, forward; R. W. Crawford '23, guard; H. E. Sleik '22, center; E. L. Lewis '23, forward; L. S. Nicholson '22, forward.

Others on the squad are Chester Froude '24, forward; A. P. Summy '23, forward; Donald Fry '22, forward; M. A. Norquist '23, forward; Lewis Peters '24, forward; Walter Kringling '24, forward; Albert Peters '24, center; Ernest Summella '24, center; C. F. Franklin '22, center; John Michelson '23, guard; Ralph Gundlach '24, guard. The 1922 schedule, arranged at the Pacific Coast Conference at Portland, Oregon, December 9 and 10, has University of Washington starting the season with six games in nine days, including a trip to Corvallis, Oregon, and Eugene, Oregon. In a trip across the mountains to Moscow and Pullman, Washington will have four games in four days. The schedule follows:

January 13 and 14—University of Oregon at Seattle; 17 and 18—Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; 20 and 21—University of Oregon at Eugene; 27 and 28—University of California at Seattle. February 3 and 4—Washington State College at Seattle; 15 and 16—University of Idaho at Moscow; 17 and 18—Washington State College at Pullman; 24 and 25—Oregon Agricultural College at Seattle.

## SIX COLLEGES IN LEAGUE RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The schedule for the championship of the intercollegiate Basketball League, as agreed upon by the representatives of the six universities composing the league, calls for 22 games. The six competitors are Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, and Yale University. Each will play a home and home game with every other contestant. The dates are as follows:

January 9—Columbia at Dartmouth; 13—Princeton at Dartmouth; 14—Yale at Columbia; 15—Dartmouth at Yale; 17—Cornell at Yale; 18—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 21—Dartmouth at Columbia; 22—Yale at Princeton; 23—Cornell at Dartmouth, Columbia at Pennsylvania. March 1—Dartmouth at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Yale; 4—Princeton at Columbia, Yale at Dartmouth, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 8—Columbia at Yale; 11—Cornell at Princeton; 14—Princeton at Yale; 15—Columbia at Cornell; 18—Princeton at Pennsylvania, Yale at Cornell.

The league has also adopted, at the proposal of the executive committee, some rather important changes in the constitution of the league, the principal change involving the selection of officials for the games, which was placed directly in the hands of the executive committee. W. M. Barber, Yale '04, was re-elected president and E. W. Kemp Jr., assistant graduate manager, Columbia '19, secretary and treasurer.

## McGILL WINS AT HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The McGill University hockey team, from Montreal, Canada, defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Boston Arena on Thursday night by 3 goals to 2.

## HALIFAX WINS FROM BRAMLEY

As Leeds Is Defeated Former Is Still Leading Northern Rugby Union Football Standing

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION (To December 3 inclusive)

W. L. D. For Age P. C.	Points
Halifax	11 2 1 200 52 214
Leeds	10 3 1 200 52 214
Dewsbury	9 3 1 111 25 230
St. Helens	9 2 1 132 29 230
Hull K. R.	9 4 0 200 52 214
Wigan	8 3 1 120 32 214
Barrow	7 4 0 120 32 214
Batley	7 5 1 245 100 214
Hull R.	10 0 0 239 139 62 50
Oldham	7 1 1 157 101 62 50
Huddersfield	7 0 0 223 114 62 50
York	1 15 55 57 52
Warrington	7 0 1 112 125 48 42
Rochdale	6 7 1 116 102 48 42
St. Helens	6 8 0 112 131 42 48
Swinton	5 0 0 72 129 41 56
Salford	4 6 1 87 108 40 50
Hunslet	5 8 2 71 232 40 50
Bramley	4 8 0 101 188 33 53
Wakefield	5 0 0 72 129 41 56
Broughton	2 9 1 70 88 20 82
Featherstone R.	3 11 0 107 294 15 25
Keighley	1 12 0 18 289 7 14
Bradford	0 14 0 57 367 0 0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England—The easy victory obtained by Halifax and the defeat administered to Leeds combined to leave the former team undisturbed at the head of the Northern Rugby Football Union standing on December 3.

Leigh and Dewsbury shared second position with Leeds. St. Helens Recreation being in close attendance. The Australasian touring footballers played against Barrow at Barrow. They were much too fast for their opponents and won by 24 points to 15. In the scrums, the Barrow men held their own; but they failed in the "loose."

The most interesting event of the day was the defeat of Leeds, by 15 to 13, at the hands of Huddersfield. In the first portion of the game, Leeds held an advantage, and deservedly so; but later fell before the sustained attacks of the opposition. Harold Wagstaffe showed a welcome return to form, and with Stanley Williams on the left wing, was responsible for most of the winners' scoring movements, himself obtaining one try. J. A. Bacon scored a very fine try for Leeds in the first half. It is pleasing to see the gradual return to form of the Huddersfield men, for they always play attractive football.

St. Helens Recreation defeated Widnes, for the first time in history, though it must be said that the Recreation has not long been engaged in the league competition. The inclusion of John Greenall at scrum-half in the winners' team appeared to solve such difficulties as had previously been apparent. Each side scored a try, which was converted, and it was left to J. McComas to settle the issue by kicking three penalty goals. Otherwise the teams were evenly matched, fore and aft. The final score was 11 to 5. Superior back play was the reason for the 13-to-0 victory of Wigan over Rochdale Hornets. The Hornets' forwards beat the Wigan six in the pack, but were less effective in the "loose." Bramley put up a plucky battle against Halifax, although defeated by 6 to 34. It was not until two of the Bramley players had been forced to retire that Halifax began to pile up the score.

Weakness in the defense, which is usually a strong point with Featherstone Rovers, enabled Hunslet to win by 15 points to 6. It must be conceded that the winners deserved their victory, if only by reason of the sterling play of the backs, particularly W. J. Guerin, who figured in the full-back position. Batley had much the

## CHAMPION TILDEN MAY PLAY THROUGH

LONDON, England (Thursday)—W. T. Tilden, American holder of the British tennis championship, was served notice today by the British Tennis Association that he can either play through the championships next summer or remain on until the challenge round.

The association approved of a new ruling making playing through optional in 1922, but compulsory thereafter. American players who have competed here in past championships were always advocates of the "play through" plan.

## TORONTO WINS AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—University of Toronto, world amateur ice hockey champions, opened a three-game series here Wednesday night by defeating the St. Nicholas team of New York, 5 to 3. Toronto's three goals in the opening period virtually clinched the match, as the St. Nicks came back strongly in the other two periods and played just as well as the Canadians.

## W. G. KILLINGER TO COACH

CARLISLE, Pennsylvania—W. G. Killinger, star quarterback of the Pennsylvania State College football team, has been chosen as coach of the Dickinson College squad. Killinger will be graduated from Penn State early in the coming year.

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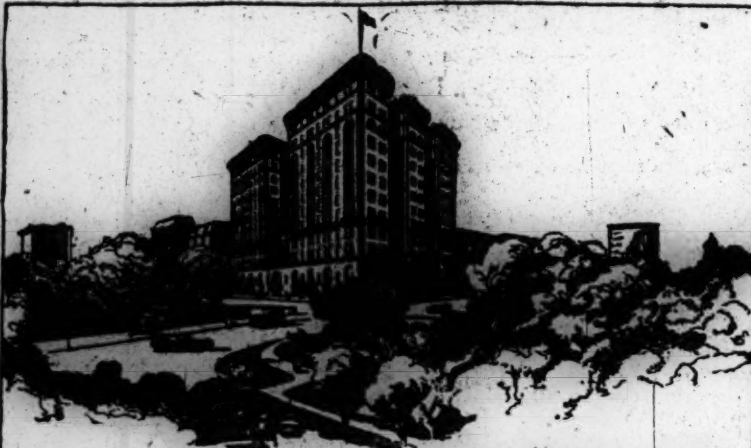
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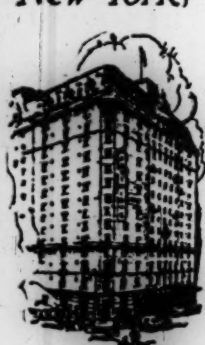
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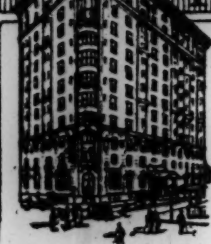
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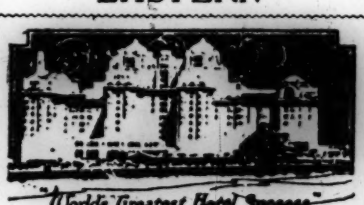
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250 desirable rooms furnished to suit you—Conveniently located.  
Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FUTURE OF PRICES  
IN READJUSTMENT

Explanations That Accompany  
Reductions Indicate Business  
Is Preparing for More Trade  
and Keener Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Prices for sugar, automobiles, and coal were among those which during the past week have dropped further in the economic readjustment that is progressing but is still incomplete. The reasons for the recessions are widely different but the result is the same and it is against this apparently inevitable result that much stubborn resistance, which delays normalcy, is directed. In the case of sugar perhaps one of the greatest reasons is the cumulative effects of transgressions of many natural laws; with coal the slight concession, that is hoped to mark further reductions, is announced to be because of an excessive supply of certain grades of coal aggravated by the reluctance of the public to buy at what it believes to be unnecessarily high prices; the automobile situation is said to represent more particularly the result of competition even though the prices have been excessive.

From many quarters come increasing signs of keener competition, not only in the automobile trade but in many other lines. With the various announcements of price reductions there are found some encouraging evidences of a common return to the fundamentals that help to build business on a firmer and sounder economic foundation than those houses hastily and loosely constructed on sand during the lax period of the war, which are in no small measure responsible for many of the troubles today.

## Economy Cuts Prices

The sentiment is perhaps summed up best by the president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, when he explains the \$800 and \$900 reductions, saying:

"We have during the latter part of this year successfully completed the task of bringing together practically all of our largest manufacturing units into what we believe is the most modern and scientifically arranged automobile plant in the world for the manufacture of a high-grade car. In this new factory we have taken advantage of every opportunity to systematize the various manufacturing operations that go into the making of the Cadillac automobile and the resulting economies have helped to make possible this reduction in our price without decreasing in any way the quality of our product."

This same first principle is found in the annual statement of the president of the American Ice Company, who says, in regard to the record earnings of the company for the year 1921: "By steady investment of capital in labor-saving, fuel-saving and other economical devices, we decreased our production costs. By building new plants, overhead per ton was reduced and profitable additional business was secured."

"Increased earnings were made in spite of a reduced return in price of 20 cents per ton; thus, the public and the stockholders were both benefited by the policy of increasing earnings by reduced costs and not by increased prices."

## More Business Expected

There are many other examples of a renewed realization that it is "not hard times coming but easy times going," and that the right price is the price at which business moves freely. To show the range of this trend a laundry firm's announcement may be added. The head of this concern frankly says in reducing rates: "We have realized that our customers must have lower prices. There has been a slight reduction in the price of supplies, but we will keep the same wages, the same help and the same quality. We may suffer a temporary loss at the start, but prices had to be lower, and some one had to begin. We are confident that increased business will soon take care of any loss."

The three cases cited are typical. Whether the eventual level of prices will be higher, as the inflationist claims, or lower, as the deflationist insists, is still to be decided. Many say that after the present overabundance of raw material and goods is disposed of at necessarily cut rates and production begins anew on readjusted conditions, there may be an advance in some prices, but whatever comes, it seems to be indicated by the foregoing examples that the keenest of competition is destined to come into play as never before.

The holiday trade is reported to have been encouraging this year, but the more normal flow of business will be known after the new year, when business books will be balanced and only the stronger concerns left. The approaching settlement of accounts will mark another big step in the march back to normal.

## CANADIAN EXCHANGE RECORD

MONTREAL, Quebec—A new high record on this movement was established yesterday in the reduction to 6 1/16 per cent of the premium on New York exchange. Discount on Canadian funds in New York was reduced to 5 1/2 per cent, making the Canadian dollar worth \$94.75.

## EAST INDIES LOAN APPROVED

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The First Chamber has passed the bill providing for the obtaining of a loan of \$100,000,000 in the United States for the Dutch East Indies. The interest rate is not to exceed 6 1/2 per cent.

COMPARISON OF  
BANK RESOURCES

Manager of British Cooperative  
Wholesale Society's Bank  
Explains Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its European News Office  
MANCHESTER, England—In support of the claim that, despite the \$3,400,000 loss it recently suffered, the Cooperative Wholesale Society is not only thoroughly sound, but that it compares favorably with any large trading concern in the country, and also with the joint stock banks, Thomas Goodwin, manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank, gave some very interesting figures to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Asked what is the position of the Cooperative Wholesale Society after meeting the losses referred to, Mr. Goodwin replied: "It is difficult to compare the wholesale society with any large trading concern for the simple reason that these firms do not furnish sufficient data for a true comparison. Almost the only institutions that do so are the joint stock banks. I will therefore give you a comparison as between them and the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and for this purpose I will take the London clearing banks. According to the London Joint City & Midland Bank's Monthly Review, for August, the liabilities of nine London clearing banks on current deposit and other accounts were on June 30 £1,778,000,000. Against this they had paid-up capital of £65,000,000 and reserves of £51,000,000, to which I add depreciation of bank premises below market value, say £10,000,000, and uncalled capital of £165,000,000, making in all a total of £2,013,000,000. These figures show a percentage of subscribed capital and reserves to deposits of nearly 15%."

"Now what are the Cooperative Wholesale Society's figures? The total liabilities on loans, and deposit and current accounts were, on June 25, £24,000,000 on five and ten-year bonds, and all other liabilities £10,500,000, making a total of liabilities in both the trading and banking departments of £34,500,000. Against these are subscribed share capital of £5,165,000, and reserve funds and undivided profits of £4,139,000. Thus the Cooperative Wholesale Society shows a percentage of subscribed capital and reserves to deposits of 27, against 15% in the case of the clearing banks."

"I will give another comparison relating to the percentage of liquid funds available to meet withdrawals of deposits, etc., payable at call or short notice:

	C. W. S.	9 clearing banks
Cash in hand and at other banks	\$2,015,000	\$277,897,000
At call, short notice, Treasury bills, etc.	3,468,000	101,802,000
	\$5,483,000	\$379,699,000
Total deposits, loans, and current accounts	\$24,000,000	\$1,778,000,000
Percentage of liquid funds	23	21 1/2

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Samuel McRoberts, for more than 10 years a vice-president and executive manager of the National City Bank, has been elected president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. Mr. McRoberts has acted as a financial and business adviser to many important concerns, and is a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis Railway and several other corporations.

The surplus account of the Merchants Bank of Canada, which recently became involved in financial difficulties, was impaired to the extent of about \$8,000,000, Sir Montagu Allan, its president, has declared in a letter calling a general meeting of shareholders for February 8 to consider the proposed amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal.

A Helsinki company is reported by the United States Consul to have applied for permission to establish a wireless telephone service between Finland and Sweden. If the application is granted it is planned to organize a new company especially for operating the concession. It is planned that both the government and the firms using this telephone service will subscribe the necessary capital.

The National City Bank of New York plans to open a savings department at its branch, Forty-Second Street and Madison Avenue, New York, where small accounts from \$1 up will be received, on which interest, compounded semi-annually, will be paid at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent on all balances of \$5 or more.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.19 1/2	\$4.19 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0801	.0801 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0758 1/2	.0771 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1950	.1952	.1930
Italy	.0430 1/2	.0433	.1930
Guillemers	.3688	.3680	.4020
German marks	.0054	.0054 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2
Argentine pesos	.3226	.3220	.9665
Drachmas (Greek)	.0420	.0415	.1930
Pesos (Mexican)	.1492	.1494	.1930
Swedish kronor	.2425	.2430	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1850	.1855	.2680
Danish kroner	.1980	.1980	.2680

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Dec. 30
Gold	5,524,200	5,524,100	5,500,200
Silver	273,700	273,500	266,300
Loans & discounts	4,791,100	4,779,700	5,901,700
Circulation	36,487,400	36,248,200	37,391,500
Deposits	2,717,100	2,574,100	3,513,300
War advances	24,600,000	24,500,000	26,600,000
Bank rate %	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

ARGENTINE WOOL  
MARKET CONDITION

Withdrawal of German Buying  
of Coarser Grades Affects the  
Trade but Shipments Generally  
Are Ahead of Last Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine wool market has received a serious setback recently by the withdrawal of the German buyers, whose purchasing of coarse crossbreds had been the principal mainstay of the market for the last five months. The Germans had been buying heavily of the inferior qualities of the coarse wools and as these wools form by far the biggest portion of the stock of left-over wools in the country, this buying had lent an air of optimism to the market that it had not experienced for three years. The Germans have now stopped buying these wools and the stock on hand in the Central Market, which had been decreasing steadily for five months, has increased more than 9,000,000 pounds in the last four weeks, 3,500,000 pounds having been added to the accumulation in one week recently.

Buyers of other nationalities continue to be interested in fine wools and fine crossbreds, but as Argentina produces a small proportion of these wools in comparison with the coarse crossbreds, and as the wools of the new clip are of poor quality, the republic again faces a paralysis of its wool market at the very beginning of the new season as the shipment of merino and fine crossbreds will not solve the country's wool problem even if they are shipped in large quantities, since the bulk of the production is coarse crossbred and heavy arrivals of these coarse wools from the new clip are already beginning to add to the huge stocks which have been formed by the accumulation of the left-over wool from the last three clips.

## Excuses and New Loans

German buyers give as their excuse the recent new slump in the value of the mark and the dark outlook for German industries.

It is interesting to note, however, that the cessation of German buying coincided with the announcement of the fact that New Zealand and Australia had entered into a credit arrangement with German mills whereby the latter will purchase New Zealand and Australian wools to the value of \$100,000,000, gold, payment to be made by a division of the profits from the finished product. Wool men and newspapers in Buenos Aires have been suggesting for the last year the advisability of Argentina entering into some such arrangement with the German mills, but these suggestions have been unheeded.

Germany always has been the best customer for Argentine coarse crossbreds, especially for the inferior qualities which other nationalities cannot make up as well, and the recent German buying of these wools has shown that they were still interested in coarse wools. Had an arrangement been made for letting German mills take the bulk of these wools, which no one else wants, allowing payment to be made at a future date, or even upon completion of the textiles, the Argentine wool producers would be facing a much more hopeful future today.

The retirement of American buyers from the market some time ago has had a depressing effect on the market, which was counterbalanced only by the active German buying, and now that this has ceased the absence of Americans is sure to be felt to a much greater extent.

## Few American Buyers

American buyers have begun operating again on a limited scale but their operations are purely of a speculative nature and do not indicate any American market for Argentine wools. An interesting feature of recent trading has been the indication that French and British users of Australian wools are turning to the River Plate markets in search of cheaper wools than they can get in Australia. Since the first of November, the British buyers have been purchasing rather actively of those classifications of Argentine wools which are most like the Australian wools and they have been taking merino and fine crossbreds in fairly large quantities because these wools are cheaper here than the corresponding classifications in Australia.

The purchasing of Uruguayan fine wools by former Australian clients has almost cleaned up the left-over stock in Uruguay and it is estimated that there remains only about 5,000,000 pounds of unsold wool in Uruguay from the last clip.

Another interesting feature of the Argentine market today is that the superior quality coarse wools are no more expensive than the inferior, dirty, dark, and seeded coarse wools, and in some cases recently the superior quality coarse wools have been sold cheaper than the inferior wools. This unusual situation is due to the fact that the active buying of inferior coarse wools for German account pushed up the price for these grades at a time when there was no demand for the superior coarse wools, the prices of which remained stationary.

The new wools, both in Uruguay and Argentina, are of a disappointing quality. This makes the better quality wool all the more sought after and recently there were two important operations in fine crossbreds of the new clip at 12 and 13 1/2 pesos the 10 kilos, which is equivalent to 17 1/2 and 18 1/2 cents a pound. These are the highest prices that have been reported in the Central Market for a long time

and although they indicate the interest for fine quality wools of the new clip, it must be admitted that few of the recent arrivals have approached anywhere near the quality of the wools which brought these prices.

Arrivals at the Central Market are averaging well over 1,000,000 pounds a day, with the withdrawals just about half that amount. Since July 1 the arrivals at the Central Market have totaled 35,515,400 pounds in the same period last season, and the stock on hand now is 25,353,600 pounds, as compared with 49,035,000 pounds on the corresponding date last season. This comparison, however, does not give a true insight into the amount of wool still unsold in the country, since the stock in the Central Market represents only about half the wool in the country, there still being large stocks on the ranches, whereas at this date last year most of the unsold wool was in the market.

Shipments to date this season have been more than double those of the same period last year, as shown by the following comparison of exports:

	Since Oct. 1	Same period last season
Dunkirk	18,814	4,192
Antwerp	4,822	2,980
Hamburg	18,562	5,837
Bremen	185	...
Genoa	3,428	...
United Kingdom	12,751	...
United States	621	2,426
Bordeaux	50	...
Havre	96	1,079
Marseilles	154	...
Various	349	73
Totals	62,471	24,355

BANKERS CONFER ON  
GOVERNMENT LOANS

NEW YORK, New York—A greater degree of cooperation between American banks and the United States Government in respect to foreign loans are expected to result from a recent conference which was attended by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and prominent investment bankers.

Ten foreign government loans, which have been under discussion for some time, were considered at the meeting, among them being a Dutch East Indies loan of about \$40,000,000, another Argentine loan of about \$25,000,000, Department of the Seine, France, loan of \$20,000,000, and numerous French municipalities for reconstruction purposes. Secretary Hoover expressed himself as fully satisfied with the outcome of the conference.

ITALIAN BANK  
CLOSES DOORS

ROME, Italy—As a result of a moratorium decree the Banca Italiana Disconto, one of the largest in Italy, failed to open its doors yesterday.

The banks are working hard to improve the financial depression caused by liquidation of the Iva and Ansaldo companies. Prior to the closing the government issued a decree establishing a limited moratorium under which payments of obligations of certain corporations through court order would be allowed. Taking advantage of the decree the Banca Disconto suspended payment pending court proceedings.

NEW YORK, New York—Following a run lasting for about two hours the Italian Discount & Trust Company, located at 399 Broadway, closed its doors yesterday. The company is the New York agent of the Banca Italiana Disconto of Italy which suspended payment yesterday.

According to the Bankers' Almanac Disconto was established in 1915. The institution had more than 150 Italian branches, and it also had branches at Paris, Marseilles, Barcelona, Constantinople, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo, Massawah, Tiflis, and Tunis. The institution had a capital fully paid up of 315,000,000 lire, a reserve fund of 68,000,000 lire and deposits and current accounts as of May 31, 1920, of \$538,745,527 lire.

## LONDON MARKETS

## GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England—Fresh buoyancy was displayed in Russian issues on the stock exchange yesterday. Banking support made the gilt-edged investment list strong. French loans were steady but inactive. Dollar descriptions also were idle but hard. Argentine rails scored further upturns on repurchases.

Oil shares rallied after having been easy. Royal Dutch was 35, Shell Transport 4 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 4 1/2. The industrial list was irregular, but the feeling was cheerful. Hudson's Bay 5 1/2, Kamfers quiet, with a tendency to sag. Operations in the rubber group were professional and alterations were slight. The attendance in the House was small and the market in the main was quiet.

Consols for money 49, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 9 1/2, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35 1/2, per ounce, money 3 1/2 per cent; discount rates—short bills, 4 per cent; three months bills, 3 1/2 per cent.

## SUGAR PRICE DOWN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Sugar Refining Company yesterday announced a further reduction of 10 points to 4.80 cents, less 2 per cent for cash in the price of refined sugar. Most of the other leading refiners cut their prices to 4.90 cents, less 2 per cent cash.

## NEW GERMAN CURRENCY

BERLIN, Germany—New currency to the amount of 4,500,000,000 marks was placed in circulation during the third week of December. The total currency issue is now 109,000,000,000 marks.

RIGHTS OF SPANISH  
DEPOSITORS URGED

Government Is Criticized for  
Delay in Settlement of the  
Affairs of Bank of Barcelona  
That Suspended Payment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—The situation of the Bank of Barcelona, which suspended payment some months ago, has not been cleared up to any extent, and a number of accusations against highly placed personages in that institution are more or less vaguely formulated.

Mr. Francisco Cambo, the Finance Minister in the new government, took a leading part in the efforts that were made on the suspension to put the bank on its feet again or substitute it with some other institution, for which he offered various schemes. Being now Finance Minister, it is perhaps inevitable that special interest should be directed to this subject in the Cortes, and Mr. Torres has conducted a vigorous interpellation in the Chamber.

Mr. Torres declared that, in spite of the lapse of so much time, none of those who suffered by the suspension have received any satisfaction. He blamed the government for having given its backing to the Bank of Spain for assistance to the Bank of Barcelona.

The Minister of Grace and Justice intervened to say that the government had neither sympathy nor antipathy so far as the Barcelona bank was concerned, but felt it to be its duty to incline itself toward any commercial or financial entity, established for worthy objects, that found itself in danger of destruction.

## Justice Is Demanded

Mr. Guerra del Rio said that the people of Barcelona were accusing Catalan capitalists of having been responsible for what had happened, and he added that many extraordinary and regrettable things had taken place at the time of the suspension and since. Extreme personal disasters had occurred as the result of the bank's suspension, and it was due to Barcelona that an assurance should be given that justice would be meted out to those who were responsible, whatever might be their social status.

The Minister of Grace and Justice then said that a charge that had been lodged against an employee of the bank was being investigated, whereupon Mr. Guerra del Rio remarked that this allegation had been formulated by the real culpables to distract attention from themselves. Mr. Torres then said that a meeting of magistrates and other judicial personages had been held in Barcelona to come to certain agreements among themselves as to the manner in which complaints and allegations should be dealt with, and he remarked that it was not desired that the peace of the potentates of the bank should be acquired at the expense of the rights of the poor depositors, and they did not wish that anyone should take advantage of the high respectability of his office as a shelter from the responsibility which properly belonged to him.

## Dividend Criticized

In the course of other observations, Mr. Torres commented on the extraordinary fact that shortly before the suspension of payments the Bank of Barcelona had paid a dividend equal to that paid in the previous year. He asked that the public prosecutor should intervene in the matter of the charge brought by certain elements in the management against high officials and that the state should withdraw entirely its countenance of the bank. The Finance Minister in his reply insisted that the only object of the interpellators was to occasion him personally the maximum amount of annoyance. Those who had organized the Bank of Barcelona, its directors and councilors, had always been persons outside the Regionalist League and had not been associated with it as had been suggested. He himself had never been a councillor of the bank and had never been associated with it in any way. The bank had twice engaged his services professionally as a lawyer, but nothing more. He approved of the action of the Dato Government, in which Mr. Dominguez Pascual was Finance Minister, for having given its authority to the Bank of Barcelona. If the state had previously given its backing to the Bank of Spain in all the operations that were carried through concerning the loans to the United States and France, why could it not give it also in a case of protecting great national interests? So far as concerned what he had done in connection with the Bank of Barcelona, all he had to say was that he remembered it all with pride.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Dec. 30
Circulation	126,520	126,671	132,851
Public deposits	14,067	14,114	14,304
Private deposits	104,532	104,582	104,582
Govt securities	35,981	35,981	35,981
Other securities	53,164	53,200	53,028
Reserve	20,364	20,210	23,860
Proposed reserve to	16,481	16,600	16,600
Bullion	128,434	128,431	128,267
Bank rate %	5	5	5

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £299,299,000, against £297,070,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,661,000, compared with £28,638,000 in the previous week.

REPORT ON CROPS  
IN UNITED STATES

Comparison of Value, Acreage,  
and Bushels Necessary to Get  
True Perspective of Result

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report on farm crops made by the Department of Agriculture is given in dollars, acreage and bushels, and to get a true perspective all have to be taken into consideration. The total value is \$5,675,877,000, which is \$2,400,000,000 less than the value last year and \$8,000,000,000 less than the year before that. The total acreage All year was 248,336,000, compared with 249,067,000 in 1920 and 253,739,000 in 1919.

Prices of course have fallen and enter into the calculations. In the case of wheat for instance the price a year ago was approximately \$1.65, compared with \$1 a bushel at present.

Final estimates of value included:  
Corn, \$1,305,624,000.  
Winter wheat, \$558,725,000.  
Spring wheat, \$176,343,000.  
All wheat, \$737,068,000.  
Oats, \$321,540,000.  
Cotton, \$674,877,000.  
Apples, \$6,881,000 bushels; \$163,215,000.

Peaches, 32,733,000; \$52,176,000.  
Oranges, 30,700,000; \$43,850,000.

## CROPS IN BUSHELS

	1921	1920	1919
Corn	3,081,251	3,230,532	2,816,318
Winter wheat	587,032	610,597	760,877
Spring wheat	207,841	222,430	207,402
All wheat	794,873	833,027	968,279
Oats	1,060,737	1,496,391	1,184,038
Cotton, bales	8,340	13,439	11,420
Cottonseed, ton	2,704	5,970	5,974

## ACRES HARVESTED

	1921	1920	1919
Corn	103,850	101,699	97,170
Winter wheat	42,702	40,016	50,494
Spring wheat	13,706	11,127	25,200
All wheat	56,408	51,143	75,694
Oats	44,826	42,491	40,659
Cotton	31,247	35,378	33,566

## YIELDS PER ACRE IN BUSHELS

	1921	1920	1919
Corn	29.7	31.5	29.0
Winter wheat	13.7	15.3	15.1
Spring wheat	10.5	10.5	8.2
All wheat	12.7	13.6	12.8
Oats	23.7	35.2	28.2
Cotton, pound	126.9	170.4	161.5

The area sown to winter wheat this fall is 44,293,000 acres, which is 1.2 per cent less than the revised estimate area sown in the fall of 1920, which was 44,847,000 acres, the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday.

## DIVIDENDS

Ford Motor, special of 3%, payable December 31, to employee investment certificate holders, making a total of 12% for this year.







## EDUCATIONAL

## COLONIAL WOMEN AND OXFORD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford University recently decided to admit women to the university on the same terms as men, with but few reservations, and of the four Oxford colleges for women St. Hilda's Hall is the youngest and smallest, but by no means the least ambitious. The present time is a critical one at Oxford for women. On the one hand, a generous opening out of privileges and advantages, and on the other the unprecedented demand for a university education, which is being made on all sides. Additional scholarships are being founded or granted by the Board of Education, the local authorities, and by colleges and schools, and a genuine effort is being made to secure a university education for all women capable of profiting by it. New professions and occupations are being thrown open to women, and there is a growing recognition both by parents and employers of the value of a university training.

In these favorable circumstances St. Hilda's Hall is making great efforts to extend the accommodation there from 40 resident students to 100. Linked up with this scheme is a plan to receive more students from the overseas dominions, and in this connection there can be no doubt that there is an increasing demand for girls educated in distant parts of the Empire to come and share in the life and learning of the older universities in the motherland. The benefactions of Mr. Cecil Rhodes have made the realization of a similar dream possible for men, but for women there is no such provision. The advantages of such a training are obvious and the advent of the great English universities of young women from the colonies, and their subsequent return imbued with the traditions and learning of these ancient institutions, would tend to a still better understanding between Great Britain and the dominions.

## Rooms for Overseas Students

The authorities of St. Hilda's Hall have put forward this plan and are anxious to maintain and strengthen the educational link with the colonies, and they have therefore proposed to reserve a certain number of rooms for students from overseas, if enough help can be given by the dominions to make the scheme feasible. The cost of building one students' room, with its equipment and proportionate share of public rooms, would be about £1000. It has been thought that friends in the dominions might be willing to raise some of this amount, and so found rooms bearing names to commemorate the wide interests which they would represent. Once the rooms were provided, a system of scholarships might also be staged, which would help women students from the colonies to come and take their part in Oxford life.

During her recent visit to receive the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the university, the Queen expressed the opinion that the proposal was one which should be taken up and developed. The appeal of St. Hilda's concludes by saying: "It is hardly necessary to point out how large a part this scheme might play in strengthening the link between the University of Oxford and the younger nations of the Empire. In the Rhodes Trust Scheme it has a magnificent and successful precedent, and it is put forward at a time when great opportunities are being offered to women, both in Oxford itself and in the world outside. We appeal with confidence to the citizens of the dominions, and to all who care for education, and for closer friendship between the dominions and the mother country, to interest themselves in helping to carry out this work."

St. Hilda's Hall was founded in 1893 by Miss Dorothea Beale of Cheltenham, and is the first and only women's college to be definitely linked with a great school, as New College is with Winchester. The hall was incorporated in 1897, under the Companies Act of 1862-70, and a council was constituted as its governing body. The council is elected in part, by duly qualified old students. The property with which St. Hilda's was originally endowed consisted of a freehold site with an eighteenth century house, and a garden reaching down to the Cherwell, almost opposite Magdalen. Two extensions to the original house have been made, and the building of these extensions was financed from the resources of the college, with further help from Miss Beale. Valuable help has also been given by a grant from the Cassel Trust, the condition being that it should mainly be expended in the payment of more adequate salaries to the staff.

## More Pupils and Teachers

Girls' schools throughout England are eager to send up more pupils each year and are asking in return for more teachers from the universities. With the broader outlook which has now been won by women, it is clear that they must ask for the best possible education if they are adequately to do their part.

Owing, perhaps, to the connection with the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, an unusually large proportion of students come from and return to the dominions and at the present time St. Hilda's contains students from each of the great self-governing colonies and from India, and it is this fact which has given rise to the Empire schemes alluded to.

This young and enterprising women's college has advanced the idea, which, if carried out and developed, would mean a great higher educational movement amongst the women of the dominions, and if an educational philanthropist would do for the women of the Empire what Rhodes has done for the men he would indeed earn as

honored name and grateful memory. There has been much talk, and much has actually been done, for imperial university cooperation, but in all cases up to now it is only the men who have been considered, but the time has arrived when the women of the far-away colonies may hope shortly to share in the privilege of English university life, and so take back to their homes the culture and atmosphere which can be found in the ancient university towns of Britain.

## HUMANISM IN THE SCHOOLS

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Humanism in the Continuation School" is the subject of a pamphlet recently published by the Board of Education. The author, Mr. J. Dover Wilson, is one of His Majesty's inspectors of schools, and is well known to the public as coeditor with Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch of the edition of Shakespeare now being issued by the Cambridge University Press.

The pamphlet points out that the prospect of the establishment of continuation schools throughout England and Wales has brought the nation face to face with a situation unprecedented in the history of education. The modern manner of life is due to the "industrial revolution," or in other words the establishment of human society on a basis of machine production. This has affected the thought and habit of man more profoundly and universally than any material change in his history since he first learned to use fire and make tools. The main problem of the continuation school is that of building up a type of education adapted to the needs of citizens in such an industrial democracy. The urgency of the need for this adaptation is strongly emphasized in the pamphlet, but not too strongly in the opinion of students of current tendencies. If the necessary readjustment of the system of education to modern needs be not made, civilization retrogrades, as any civilization must in which material progress outruns the intelligent control of humanity. For the first time in history, says Mr. Wilson, a schism has arisen between culture and the crafts, with the result that modern culture tends to be trivial, esoteric, dilettante, while the crafts, from which poet and artist turn away in disgust, are left mean, ugly and formless. In the continuation schools of the future there is an opportunity of doing something to bring these natural allies together once more, and of furthering the reestablishment of modern civilization upon a sound basis.

## For More Self-Expression

The question naturally arises as to the meaning of the term humanism in the curriculum of the continuation schools. Remembering the fact that students in these schools will, as a rule, consist of young people whose previous education is limited to that given in the elementary school, it is obvious that the customary association of the word with the study of Latin and Greek will have to be abandoned. But the new humanism will still stand for the same essential element, namely, the gateway to the things of inner and deeper significance to humanity. Humanism is as broad as the sum of human thought, interests and endeavor. In education, the pamphlet continues, it means the awakening and liberation of the individual child by cleansing the channels of his heritage and of his true function in society, and, lastly, by teaching him to take purposeful flight upon the wings of imagination. It embraces, in other words, all those subjects which deal with man as dedicated to the pursuit of beauty, truth and goodness, and as a social being with obligations to his immediate society, his nation, and the whole human race.

The problem of devising a humanistic course suitable for the unique character of the continuation school is squarely faced by the writer of the pamphlet. The primary condition is not forgotten; namely, that the students in these schools are young people destined to earn their living with their hands. Obviously the course suitable for such pupils is not that which "exalts the initial aspirate into a fetish" or is allied too closely to "Oxford culture." Three questions immediately present themselves: (1) What type of humanism is most suitable for continuation pupils between the ages of 14 and 18? (2) What type forms the best preparation for the responsibilities of the citizenship of the modern great state with its unprecedented social problems? (3) What type is best adapted to the environment and opportunities of an industrial life?

That an exclusively technical type of instruction will fall even to produce industrial efficiency, is a point which is treated by Mr. Wilson. "The world of industry is something vastly more comprehensive than the sum of its mechanical processes—it is, in fact, a society of societies, a federation of men and women cooperating together for the purpose of exploiting nature in the service of mankind, and realizing, like any other army, leadership, organization, morals, and a common inspiration for the prosecution of this aim." Technology is natural science adapted to industrial needs. When a humanism is discovered equally suited to the same end and the two together will comprise a complete system of industrial education.

With regard to the methods suitable to the teaching of pupils of the age under consideration the conclusions arrived at are such as enlightened teachers are likely to endorse. Exploration rather than instruction is the true note of education for these

pupils. Let the teacher catch their interests, let him make his purpose clear, and if they approve of it they will follow wherever he leads. It is more important to experience the full joy of discovery than to follow the syllabus. In a word, the teaching methods in the continuation school must be adaptable and exhilarating. The treatment suitable to childhood's years must be laid aside. The continuation school, if it is to succeed, must be an educational club.

## For a Right Starting Point

A helpful character is that dealing with courses of instruction. Mr. Wilson claims no monopoly in this field, and the particular course he indicates is intended to be suggestive, not restrictive. He works according to the rule that the first duty of the continuation school-teacher is to make his pupils realize that the world he is dealing with is their world, the actual world in which they live. To do this it is necessary to set out on the journey from the right spot, the spot from which all journeys start—home. And this point of departure will determine the whole character of the course, since it lends it purpose and direction. "The students set out from home in order to understand home better, and it is the search for that larger comprehension of their own lives and work which directs their footsteps. Moreover, when the journey is over, they will return home once more to see what the old place looks like in the light of their accumulated experience. The humanistic course will be something in the nature of a grand tour." With this underlying intention history and geography based on local lore but extending to remote times and places may be studied, and associated with this course will be a study of modern social and economic problems. Literature is included with the aim of developing a right emotional attitude toward life as a whole. For this purpose the drama is selected as the most effective medium, drama in which the students can take parts and which will give them occasionally the pleasure of "dressing up." Added to these are the agencies of music and art in forms suitable for the continuation school. Space will not allow of more detail being given to the actual curriculum, but sufficient has been said to indicate that the pamphlet is ably designed to restore true culture to a people who have lost it through the intrusion of machinery. Without such a culture, Mr. Wilson says, we shall remain as we are at present, a society wonderful in material achievement, but barbaric and socially anarchic. By working at the problem in the manner above indicated, the industrial activities of the modern world may be made at once significant and joyous, and thus will be laid the foundations of a right culture.

The doing away with examinations appears to be growing in favor, at least in some quarters. Dean Emory R. Johnson recently announced that the faculty of his department of the University of Pennsylvania had decided to abolish the usual mid-year and final examinations. He pointed to this as marking a new era in modern educational methods. Dr. Johnson said further that the faculty would save two weeks of each semester—time that could be used more advantageously in continuing class discussions and lectures. By coordinating the work in each course day by day it is hoped to remove the necessity for any extensive review at the end of the term. Following this announcement, members of the faculty of the Ohio State University declared that such a step was wrong and certain to result in failure. It was objected that students would be dissatisfied if they failed without a final examination. For several years, however, the senior classes at Ohio State have petitioned against finals. No examinations will be held in the schools of Geneva, Switzerland, during the coming three years, according to School Life. This conclusion was reached by the authorities of the city through the influence of the Journal de Genève. The feeling of relief has already had a happy effect on the pupils, says the "Schweizer Lehrerzeitung." If the experiment proves successful, examinations will be permanently abolished.

## EDUCATION NOTES

Parents and relatives, more than any other outside influence, determine the choice of professions for the high school students, according to a report by the principal of the Danbury Normal School in Connecticut. Another fact pointed out, after a survey of high school seniors and normal students in the State, was that the greatest number of those who teach reached their decision at about the eighth grade. The principal continues: "In accordance with these facts we have put into operation the following plan: All superintendents in towns that send students to Danbury have been asked to send us a list of their eighth-grade pupils who give promise of developing the qualifications of a good teacher. To the parents of these pupils we have sent letters setting forth the desirability of the teaching profession as one for their children. We plan to follow this up by a different letter each year, after first ascertaining from the superintendent that the pupil is still regarded as desirable. The purpose of this campaign is to try and attract to the profession not only a larger number, but those who have been selected because of apparent fitness."

With the promotion of interest in international affairs as its general purpose, and with the bringing of prominent men to the college to address the student body on international problems, Cosmos, a society limited to a membership of 10, has been organized at Tufts College.

## A "DESIRE TO KNOW" AND "LET ME HELP"

The Project Method as Seen by the Elementary School Teacher

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What is this much advertised "Project Method" so many educators are talking about?

In plain English, interpreted for the layman, it is one of the biggest and at the same time one of the simplest ideas in the world, namely, cooperation and coordination based on two things, the "desire to know," and "let me help."

The new name, "Project Method," started a good many class-room teachers. They expected something unusual and more or less difficult to apply to their already cut-and-dried schoolroom program. They hurried to lectures on the "new" method. They took home all the books, the local libraries could produce on the subject. They bought books and subscribed to educational magazines which were featuring it. They listened to the lectures, studied the books, read the magazines—and looked up smiling!

"Project method!" quoth they to their interviewers in their respective localities. "Yes, indeed, we thoroughly believe in it, push it far and fast and we will help."

Then with a quiet little nod and twinkle of the eye, each Miss Classroom Teacher said, "You know this is exactly what every teacher who is truly professional has always done, in so far as she was not absolutely forbidden by existing cut-and-dried school rules. The project method is but an old friend with a new name!"

## Basis of True Education

The truth is that school authorities are awakening and realizing that true education must come from the "I desire to know" characteristic within each child and not from the old-fashioned superficial idea that the "school authorities desire the child to know" such and such dry facts. The curriculum has heretofore been handed by the authorities to the teacher, who in turn was expected to get it into the child by prescribed methods, regardless of the individuality of each child in question. As though education could be forced into the child; or poured over him like a necessary bath from which he was expected to absorb all important facts whether he understood them or not.

There is much that is right in the plan that mature minds should control to a certain extent. It would be folly to let children decide entirely about their own education. But after all, is not the folly of letting grown-ups do all the planning almost as great as letting the children do it, since the desired result under either plan must necessarily include both grown-up and children?

The project method comes to the rescue. It is the simple, and most natural idea of recognizing both sides. The mature minds must of necessity direct the line of childish thought, but the child must then be allowed to think for himself along those directed lines. No more teaching by rote in sing-song repetition after repetition of meaningless words. Where project method is used teachers will not again be ordered to "teach from page 50 to page 100 so that the children can recite perfectly on such a date." What a horror! the word "recite" has become to a real teacher or a real live pupil!

## Efficient Teachers Required

This new-old method, project teaching, demands efficient teachers. No slackers or time-serverers need apply, for they will be absolute failures in demonstrating the project method. When the children once realize that they are appealed to, instead of being "talked at," the response is astonishing. The questions and suggestions pour over the teacher and she has to "swim for her life," figuratively speaking, to keep up with the tide. She must be ready to cooperate with the suggestions, and coordinate the different ideas as well as connect the particular lesson with all other lessons in other subjects, as far as possible.

The self-expression of the children need never be disorderly, no matter how enthusiastic it may be. In truth, part of the project idea is self-control and cooperation, never undue domination of one over the others; therefore disorder has no plan in project lessons. The method is a great coordinator. It links up the entire school course into a comprehensive whole. Start a lesson in history; join it up with the geography; let the thread run through the English lesson; work it out in arithmetic; and even illustrate it in drawing and in the manual training room. Let different pupils look up special points in each of these lines and before long you have an interested, animated group, all working together and being educated according to the project method.

From such a start, in one school, the teaching profession as one for their children. We plan to follow this up by a different letter each year, after first ascertaining from the superintendent that the pupil is still regarded as desirable. The purpose of this campaign is to try and attract to the profession not only a larger number, but those who have been selected because of apparent fitness."

be "sand-papered and sand-papered" to get those little seats smooth. And what did that train stand for? It stood for world's progress in the eyes of those boys. It spoke of travel, geographical locations, climatic conditions, crops, commerce, and everything of interest to mankind today. Compare this method with the old routine recitations on these subjects!

Besides all that, there was the joy of creation, of cooperating to the end that their production should be as perfect as their combined efforts could make it. The oldest boys worked with the help of the youngest, and felt the contribution from each.

## Spontaneity

That is project teaching. Just producing a train under the specific direction of the manual training teacher, even if each boy were given a part of the work to do, would not be project teaching. The apparent material result might be the same or much better, to the eye, but the joy and beauty of the lessons would not be there, hence there would be no project. A true project must be based on a spontaneous feeling of the children's "let us do it." Nothing else is true project work.

Any people misunderstood project work. They thought that any work which was made by the children with or without direction and presenting a pleasing result could be shown as project work. A project is whatever makes a human being, child or adult, desire to know more and to become an active unit with other human beings, all doing interesting things and trying to solve every kind of problem.

The ideal project method in a school begins in its largest sense the moment school opens and never stops a moment until school closes. The cooperation is continuous and the coordination reaches from one end of the curriculum to the other, gradually drawing in every subject on the list till the pupils feel that all are interwoven and equally necessary, even though some may appeal more strongly to individuals than others.

Application of the project method in schools is now being demonstrated by school authorities, who, having school problems to solve, are turning to the children and to the teachers in recognition of their respective relationship to those same school problems, and calling upon them for responsive cooperation in the general scheme of education.

## Applies to All

And taking one step more in the broader sense of "project method," it applies to all of us grown-ups, not only to pupils in a class-room. What does a grown-up do when he sees others going ahead? He looks about him to satisfy his "desire to know," and then goes ahead and does likewise, or even better than the one who started him thinking. What is that but project method?

What about the young men and women who want an education but cannot afford to get it in ordinary ways? They look about them, they "desire to know" how it can be accomplished through extraordinary ways, and they get their higher education by working out their project.

Some of the class-room teachers who were for a moment startled at the idea of "project methods" are living exponents of just that thing, having themselves arrived where they are because of their "desire to know" how they could progress, and sometimes against great obstacles. Then, "Hail to the recognition of the project method in the schools of America!" acclaims Miss Classroom Teacher. "It is one of the most significant things which has happened in school life in years. Project method? she reiterates. "Yes, indeed, I thoroughly believe in it, push it far and fast and I will help you!"

The new name but shows the recognition, by school authorities, of an old professional truth long known to teachers who faint would have practiced it more widely long ago had they been allowed to do so.

## TECHNICAL AND ADULT COURSES IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The necessity for continuing education from the schoolroom into daily life is being more and more emphasized in New South Wales and Labor idealists are laying stress on the value of a thorough training which will fit the worker for a bigger part in the control and direction of industry. New South Wales is doubling its facilities for technical education. By taking over the fine buildings of the old Darlinghurst jail, the government is providing accommodation for several thousand students at what will be known as the East Sydney Technical College. The Sydney Technical College at Ultimo will continue to train 700 students and in addition the establishment of a new technical high school is being planned. The new East Sydney College will probably be ready for use next March.

Under a system of rearrangement, the college at Ultimo will retain the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and architectural and building construction group, also the natural sciences. The East Sydney College, which will cover more than four acres and be practically a series of separate colleges, will accommodate the students in drawing, art metal work (including the making of jewelry and watch making), modeling, sculpture, pottery, sanitary engineering, and plumbing. One building will be devoted to bread-making and pastry and will be equipped with a special laboratory and with costly ovens and machinery. In another building in-

struction will be given in everything relating to transit by road, rail, sea and air, including the building of aeroplanes and the construction of motor cars and motors. Special attention will be given to the sheep and wool trade. An important portion of the college will be utilized for women's handicrafts, including dressmaking, millinery and costume designing.

Among other features planned by Mr. James Nangle, director of technical education, will be museums, lecture halls, a canteen, a cafeteria. Mr. Nangle has in mind a number of reforms in technical education. His chief regret is that even though present educational facilities have been doubled there will still be numbers of boys waiting for a technical instruction in their various trades. The question of participation in the control of industry, with which is associated the intellectual equipment of the worker for a task beyond his present capacity, has formed the basis for an instructive discussion under the auspices of the Workers Educational Association of New South Wales.

At the conference on the control of industry, Prof. R. F. Irvine of Sydney University declared that the whole educational program would have to be modified if men were to be fitted for making wise choices and initiating great changes, and adult men and women would have to be made to realize that education did not end with school or college, but was a life process. Two things seemed to him to be necessary to fit men for increasing their part in the control of industry and for making wise choices: (1) A revised program of education for young people and adults of all classes; (2) An institution for the collection of data relating to experiments in control, and for the stimulation of such experiments.

While the bursary system of the state is giving a university training every year to a large number of working class boys, Mr. W. Davies, a member of the Legislative Assembly, declared at the conference that the boys were being made over into "anobs," this showing the necessity for a new atmosphere in that institution. He favored the compelling of every boy to attend continuation classes in order that he might be trained for the control of industry and that a spirit of responsibility might be inculcated in him. The necessity for the latter was shown by the large number of disputes in the mining industry caused by irresponsible boys who had never been made conscious of their duty to the rest of the community.

The Workers Educational Association, which favored the conference referred to, is a modern growth in Australia and its influence is becoming marked in Victoria and New South Wales. In 1912, Mr. Albert Mansbridge visited the Commonwealth and directed attention to the new movement in England. The Sydney University appointed a director of tutorial classes and the state education department granted a subsidy on a pound for pound basis. More than 50 tutorial classes are in operation in New South Wales, extending from three months to three years and 1600 students are enrolled. The favorite subject of study is economics but industrial history and social problems are also popular. Among other classes are those dealing with English literature, political science, logic, music and biology. Lectures are also arranged by the Royal Historic Society, the Empire Literature Society and the Bureau of Agriculture, among others. In this state the association represents a federation of 100 organizations, including trade unions and workers' clubs, and the recent establishment of a Labor college at the Trades Hall has not seriously affected the interests of workers in the movement. In Victoria, also, the movement has flourished under the leadership of Prof. Meredith Atkinson.

The English bar is still very popular with the natives of India, and there are large numbers studying at the various Inns of Court, the figures being: Middle Temple 311, Inner Temple 60, Lincoln's Inn 150 and Gray's Inn 33. The Inns of Court have been generous in their interpretation of the regulations and have, in some cases, when the students have been well known to the department, proved willing to admit them provisionally whilst the necessary recommendations or certificates were being obtained from India. Another generous concession made by these legal seats of learning to the young citizens of the Indian Empire (and this applies more particularly to the Middle Temple) has to do with the granting of exemptions from the preliminary examination as well as with the number of terms usually required to be kept. This concession was limited to students who either individually, or through members of their families, had a good war record. In this way the ancient Inns of Court have helped to give practical recognition to the great services which India rendered to the Empire during the war.

## MUSICAL SIDE OF EDUCATION

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Various methods are being adopted for developing the musical side of education and culture in Britain. Five special concerts for school children will be given by the Birmingham City Orchestra during the present season, and for the purpose of consultation in regard to those events, Mr. Appleby Matthews, the director and conductor, met the teachers before the series began. Mr. Appleby declared that if, before leaving school, children could be made familiar with certain of the musical classics as they were made familiar with a great deal of good literature, they would turn out many thousands of well-equipped concert-goers and admirers of the art of orchestral music, and this view is cordially indorsed by the teachers. Another experiment is that which has recently been carried out successfully in Fifehire, Scotland, under the auspices of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. This consisted of a week's tour of a concert party through the rural districts of that county. The tour was organized by Mr. D. C. Walker, director of music to the Fifehire education authority, in conjunction with the head teachers of the town and villages visited. In several places afternoon performances for children were given in addition to the ordinary evening concerts.

The Ministry of Public Instruction in Bulgaria is to have the management of the system of national free libraries which are to be established in accordance with a national law recently enacted. There must be at least six libraries in each district, and the extent of the region served by each will be determined by the district school council. The libraries are to be supported by the towns and villages.

## STUDENTS FROM INDIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The training in Great Britain of young Indians, generally recognized as an important aspect of British rule in India, was recently transferred from the Indian office to the High Commissioner for India. Considerable attention and care are given by the Indian Students Department to the students from the East, and efforts are made to place them in the special institutions which they have chosen for their higher education.

In connection with this work, which is doing so much to bring the two countries into a closer and more sympathetic understanding of each other through the medium of English university life, the institution situated at Cromwell Road, London, plays a leading part. This building was taken over primarily as a center for Indian students and for English societies, and persons interested in India and Indian students. A certain number of beds was made available, not for permanent residential purposes, but in order to make of the place a clearing house where students could be accommodated immediately on their arrival until they were able to settle their proposed courses of study and to establish themselves elsewhere.

The house has maintained its character as a social center for Indian students, and the lecture hall has been of the utmost value. Receptions and lectures have been arranged by both the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association, and they have here entertained, amongst others, Sir Ali Imam, the Earl and Countess of Reading, Lord Sinha of Raipur and Rabinadrath Tagore. These receptions have attracted large numbers of visitors and have been attended by very many Indian students.

## Advisory Committees in India

The general organization for helping Indian students to attain their desire for an English university training includes advisory committees in India, which give to the young natives before they proceed overseas all necessary information regarding the various requirements and regulations of the British institutions. In this way students are enabled to qualify themselves for admission to some of the most famous of English and Scottish universities before they leave their native land and so avoid disappointment, delay and expense. These advisory committees work in close cooperation with the Indian Students Department in London and have been of inestimable service in putting would-be English students on the right road.

The English bar is still very popular with the natives of India, and there are large numbers studying at the various Inns of Court, the figures being: Middle Temple 311, Inner Temple 60, Lincoln's Inn 150 and Gray's Inn 33.

The Inns of Court have been generous in their interpretation of the regulations and have, in some cases, when the students have been well known to the department, proved willing to admit them provisionally whilst the necessary recommendations or certificates were being obtained from India. Another generous concession made by these legal seats of learning to the young citizens of the Indian Empire (and this applies more particularly to the Middle Temple) has to do with the granting of exemptions from the preliminary examination as well as with the number of terms usually required to be kept. This concession was limited to students who either individually, or through members of their families, had a good war record. In this way the ancient Inns of Court have helped to give practical recognition to the great services which India rendered to the Empire during the war.

## Indian Women Students

The emancipation of the women of India is emphasized by the arrangements which have been made for their training in England, and the Indian Women's Education Association grants scholarships to Indian lady students in the United Kingdom, and a grant of £200 per annum for the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21 was authorized by the Secretary of State in Council, subject to certain specified conditions.

Reverting to the young men students and their prospects of obtaining the much coveted honor of admission to Oxford or Cambridge, it may be mentioned that the general applications for admission are, at the present time, abnormally large, and it has, therefore, become increasingly difficult to secure entries. At Oxford the secretary to the department for oriental students reported to the department that for October, 1920, vacancies for 23 students had been found for the applicants whose papers had been forwarded through the office of the High Commissioner, and the secretary to the Intercollegiate Indian Students Committee at Cambridge reported that the corresponding number there was 19. It will thus be seen that, in spite of difficulties, the two senior English universities are doing a great deal for their young fellow citizens of the Empire.

In regard to the well-being, financial and otherwise, of the young Indian students in the United Kingdom, it may be noted that a system of guardianship, which it was originally intended should be shared by the various members of the London Advisory Committee when it was first appointed but which was subsequently undertaken by Sir Thomas Arnold alone, has now developed into part of the regular work of the department, and is shared amongst the various local advisers. Concerning this system, it should be made clear that no students are taken under guardianship except at the express request of their parents or guardians in India, and any arrangements made in this direction can be terminated at any time by a letter from such parents or guardians.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Lovehiness of Things in France

Speaking of Sarah Orne Jewett, Harriet Prescott Spofford says in "A Little Book of Friends": "No one ever enjoyed the lovehiness of things in France more than she did." And then she goes on to quote from a letter written by Miss Jewett: "The air was about as sweet as it could be, with that dry, strange, sweet old scent that tries to make you remember things that happened long before you were born. And we went walking on, and presently we came to great gates, and still walked on with innocent hearts and a love of pleasure, and we crossed a most full of flowers and green bushes, and the other side of the old bridge, beyond two slender marble columns with exquisite capitals, was another gateway and a courtyard and an old chateau asleep in the sun. All the great windows and the hall door at the top of the steps were open, and round the three sides and up to the top of the lower green vines had grown, with room enough to keep themselves separate, and one of them nearby was full of bees, and you could hear no other sound. It was La Belle au Bois dormant. You just kept as still as you could, and looked a little while and came away again. And the stone of the chateau was reddish, and the green was green, and the sunshine was of that afternoon softness that made the whole sight of the old house flicker and smile back at you as if you were trying hard to look at something in a dream."

"Her love of the beautiful was fully satisfied in Greece," Miss Spofford says and quotes: "When I think what you would say, and feel, at the sight of this spring landscape and the wintry sky, of such astonishing blue, with its blinding light, like one of our winter mornings after a snowstorm, and the colors of the mountain ranges and the sea, dazzling, and rimmed by far-off islands and mountains to the south; as one looks from the Acropolis and all the spring fields below, and the old columns and the little, nearby flowers, poppies and daisies—oh, when I see all this and think that you can't see it, too! And then, when I remember what my feelings have been toward the Orpheus and Eurydice and the Bacchic Dance, and then see these wonderful marbles here, row upon row, it is quite too much for a plain heart to bear."

## Fireflies

See where at intervals the firefly's spark Glimmers, and melts into the fragrant dark; Glides a leaf's edge one happy instant, then Leaves darkness all a mystery again! —Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

## The Song of the Prophets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
MANY individuals, in studying the prophecies whose story runs like a golden thread through the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, focus all their attention on the seeming evil events forecast there. Taking this viewpoint, they lose the higher meaning of the prophecies and are tempted to turn their backs in dread on the whole record of unfoldment. But as a matter of fact, the primary significance of the prophecies is the triumph of good, the tracing of the unfoldment of the spiritual idea of Truth to the understanding of men. The seers foretold the wonderful good that would appear, but the displacement of so-called evil, necessary for the establishment of good in the world, involved occurrences, which they also disclosed, for the benefit of those who would need comfort in "the latter days." And in revealing their foresight of great good far outweighing evil, Daniel said, "the wise shall understand," and Christ Jesus comforted, "see that ye be not troubled." The wonderful joy that would come to the world, even in the midst of great upheavals, and displacements of wrong systems, is described particularly in Isaiah and Revelation. So Mrs. Eddy writes concerning Revelation xxi 9: "The beauty of this text is, that the sum total of human misery, represented by the seven angelic vials full of seven plagues, has full compensation in the law of Love." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 574.)

Certainly, what is really taking place everywhere is the revealing of the boundlessly good idea of Mind, Eternal Mind, or God, and the image or idea which He unfolds constitute the sum total of all things. The false material world is purely a supposed counterfeit of the real, and the function of prophecy is the setting forth of the progress men make in the comprehension of this perennial and sacred fact.

It might be claimed that an individual, having followed the thread of those prophecies which most patently have been fulfilled, and having found what he interprets as forecasts of the future, would sit down to wait and "see what will happen." But such a one would be the first to suffer from such a waiting and seeing attitude. For unless he is striving for good with an effort commensurate with his highest understanding of reality, he must pay the penalty. Every man must answer for himself in every hour whether his thoughts and acts measure up to an increasing understanding of Principle. The one who sits and waits inactive partakes of the fruits that sloth produces, which are of the earth, earthly. The Christian metaphysician would never be guilty of a lethargic "waiting and seeing," an attitude which would actually amount to wrong thinking.

For it is the very fact that there have been peoples through thousands of years who have not been tempted to sit and wait that is bringing to pass now the forecasts of the Bible and other records. The sum total of spiritual understanding, throughout the ages, including the sum total of such comprehension in the present, have been the instruments of the fulfillment of the prophecies. Spiritual understanding originates in infinite intelligence, the one cause or God, and truly it is Mind's allness that destroys error. All prophets have traced through the centuries those qualities of thought which base the unfoldment of the good they foreshadowed. They traced the increase of the higher sense of duty in men and they knew there would be those in every era who in greater or less degree would not sit and wait, but upon whose right knowing and upon the right knowing of multitudes of others before them would depend the fulfillment of the prophecies. They read many centuries in advance the quality of men's understanding and knew there would be those characteristics of steadfastness, faithfulness, and consecration which would not fail, and whose very existence throughout history was coincident with the unfolding of the very events they were foreshadowing. And of course it is simply the understanding of Principle as the only cause that brings about the demonstration of the healing of the world.

These prophecies, with exact dates for the happening of momentous events, do not constitute fatalism. That this is so, can be seen from the explanation of how the seers have achieved their foreknowledge. They were acquainted with the Science that is divine, or Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy states on page 84 of Science and Health: "If this Science has been thoroughly learned and properly digested, we can know the truth more accurately than the astronomer can read the stars or calculate an eclipse. This Mind-reading is the opposite of clairvoyance. It is the illumination of the spiritual understanding which demonstrates the capacity of Soul, not of material sense. This Soul-sense comes to the human mind when the latter yields to the divine Mind." Prophets in any age, past, present, or future, drawing nearer in understanding to divine Principle that knows no limits, have a vastly quickened perception of circumstances about them. They are then able to supply the background against which to record human happenings. Writing of the recorder of the Book of Revelation, Mrs. Eddy says: "Through trope and metaphor, the Revelator, immortal scribe of Spirit and of a true idealism, furnishes the mirror in

which mortals may see their own image. In significant figures he depicts the thoughts which he beholds in mortal mind." (Science and Health, p. 571.)

No individual is shut off from demonstrating Principle by a single one of the prophecies of the Bible. It is a fundamental point in Christian Science that one man cannot bring another into the kingdom of heaven—the reign of harmony and righteous understanding. That is a matter ultimately between God, or Principle, and a man himself, just as it is recorded in Revelation, "my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be." All men must seek and know God, or good, sooner or later. The fact that some have done this in great degree and that many are doing it now in increasing degree is the song that the great prophets are singing.

## The Real and the Imitation

Hans Christian Andersen, in one of his fairy tale classics, relates the story of the real nightingale which charmed the Emperor of China and his court until a mechanical bird was fashioned for the Emperor of Japan and forwarded to China, where the imitation displaced the real until the mechanism wore out, whereupon the real nightingale was brought back. Andersen writes:

"One day the Emperor received a large parcel, on which was written 'The Nightingale'."

"There was a new book about this celebrated bird," said the Emperor. "But it was not a book, but a little work of art, contained in a box, an artificial nightingale, which was to sing like a natural one, and was brilliantly ornamented with diamonds, sapphires, and rubies. So soon as the artificial bird was wound up, he could sing one particular song, and then his tail moved up and down, and shone with silver and gold. Round his neck hung a little ribbon, and on that was written, 'The Emperor of China's nightingale is poor compared to that of the Emperor of Japan.'"

"That is capital!" said they all, and he who had brought the artificial bird immediately received the title, Imperial Head-Nightingale-Bringer."

"Now they must sing together," said a duet that will be! cried the courtiers.

"And so they had to sing together; but it did not sound very well, for the real Nightingale sang in its own way, and the artificial bird sang a waltz."

"That's not his fault," said the playmaster; "he's quite perfect, and very much in my style."

"Now the artificial bird was to sing alone. It had just as much success as the real one, and then it was much handsomer to look at—it shone like bracelets on a breastplate."

Three and thirty times over did it sing the same piece, and yet was not tired. The people would gladly have heard it again, but the Emperor said that the living nightingale ought to sing something new. But where was it? No one had noticed that it had flown away out of the open window, back to the green wood.

"But what has become of it?" asked the Emperor.

"And all the courtiers abused the Nightingale, and declared that it was a very ungrateful creature."

"We have the best bird, after all," said they.

"And so the artificial bird had to sing again, and that was the thirty-fourth time that they listened to the same piece. For all that they did not know it quite by heart, for it was so very difficult. And the playmaster praised the bird particularly; yes, he declared that it was better than a nightingale, not only with regard to its plumage and the many beautiful diamonds, but inside as well."

"For you see, ladies and gentlemen, and above all, your Imperial Majesty, with a real nightingale one can never calculate what is coming, but in this artificial bird everything is settled. One can explain it; one can open it and make people understand where the waltzes come from, how they go, and how one follows up another."

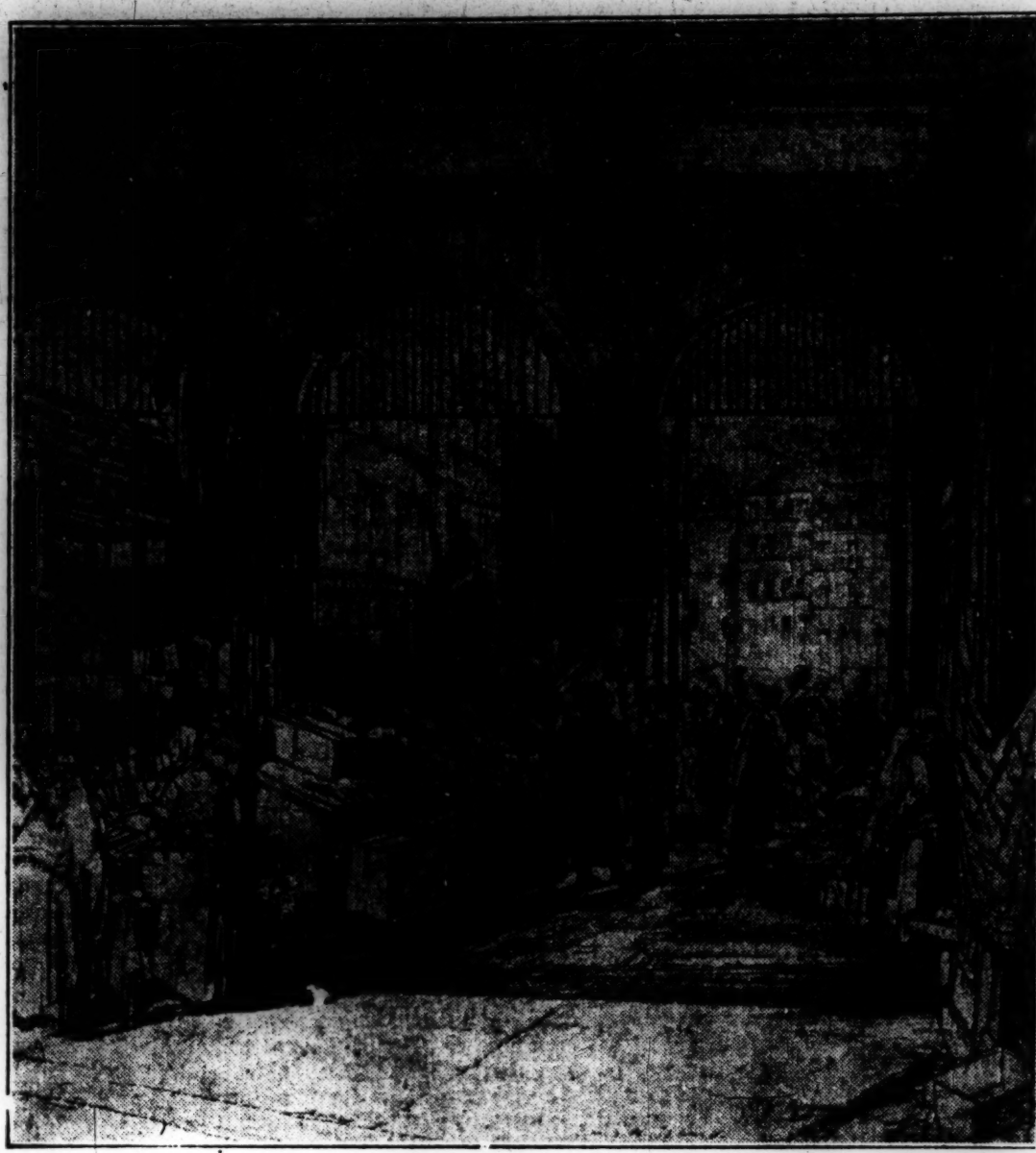
"Those are quite our own ideas," they all said.

"And the speaker received permission to show the bird to the people on the next Sunday. The people were so happy to sing too, the Emperor commanded; and they did hear it, . . . and they all said, 'Oh!' and held up their forefingers and nodded. But the poor fisherman, who had heard the real Nightingale, said:

"It sounds pretty enough, and the melodies resemble each other, but there's something wanting, though I know not what!"

"The real Nightingale was banished from the country and empire. The artificial bird had its place on a silken cushion close to the Emperor's bed; all the presents it had received, gold and precious stones, were ranged about it; in title it had advanced to the High Imperial After-Dinner-Singer, and in rank to Number One on the left hand; for the Emperor considered that he the most important one on which the heart is placed, and even in an Emperor the heart is on the left side; and the playmaster wrote a work of five and twenty volumes about the artificial bird; it was very learned and very long, full of the most difficult Chinese words; but yet all the people declared that they had read it and understood it, for fear of being considered stupid, and having their bodies trampled on."

"So a whole year went by. The Emperor, the Court, and all the other Chinese knew every little twister in the artificial bird's song by heart. But just for that reason it pleased them best—they could sing with it themselves, and they did so. The street



"A Paris Market," by Henry Rushbury

bird boys sang, 'Tid-tid-ging-glug!' and the Emperor himself sang it too. Yes, that was certainly famous. "But one evening, when the artificial bird was singing its best, and the Emperor lay in bed listening to it, something cracked. 'Whir-r-r!' All the wheels ran round, and then the music stopped."

## Early Colonial Cities and Towns

Travelers who visited the leading towns in the period from 1750 to 1763 have left descriptions which help us to visualize the external features of these places. Portsmouth, the most northerly town of importance, had houses of both wood and brick. "Large and exceedingly neat," we are told, "generally three story high and well washed and glazed with the best glass, the rooms well plastered and many wainscoted or hung with painted paper from England, the outside clapboarded very neatly."

Salem was "a large town well built, many genteel large houses (which tho' of wood) are all planned and painted on the outside in imitation of hewn stone." By 1750 Boston had about three thousand houses and twenty thousand inhabitants; two-thirds of the houses were of wood, two or three stories high, mostly sashed, the remainder of brick, substantially built and in excellent architectural taste. The streets were well paved with stone, a thing rare in New England, but those in the North End were crooked, narrow, and disagreeable. Worcester was "one of the best built and prettiest inland little towns" that Lord Adam Gordon had seen in America. The houses in Newport, with one or two exceptions, were of wood, making "a good appearance and also as well furnished as in most places you will meet with, many of the rooms being hung with printed canvas and paper, which looks very neat, others are well wainscoted and painted."

New London with its one street a mile long by the river side and its houses built of wood, seemed in 1750 to be "new and neat." New Haven, which covered a great deal of ground, was laid out in nine squares around a green or market place, and contained many houses in wood, a few in brick or stone, a brick statehouse, a brick meetinghouse, and Yale College, which was being rebuilt in brick. Middletown, though one of the most important commercial centers between New York and Boston and the third town in Connecticut, had only wooden houses. Hartford, "a large, scattering town on a small river" (the Little River not the Connecticut in this case), was built chiefly of wood, with here and there a brick dwelling house.

New York with two or three thousand buildings and from sixteen to seventeen thousand people in 1760, was very irregular in plan, with streets which were crooked and exceedingly narrow but generally pretty well paved, thus adding "much to the decency and cleanliness of the place and the advantage of carriage." Many of the houses were built in the old Dutch fashion, with their gables to the street, but others were more modern, "many of 'em spacious, genteel houses, some being four or five stories high, others not above two, of hewn stone, brick, and white Holland tiles, neat but not grand."

A round cupola capping a square wooden church tower rising above a few clustering houses was all that marked the town of Brooklyn, while a ferry tavern and a few houses were all that foreshadowed the future greatness of Jersey City. Albany was

as yet a town of dirty and crooked streets, with its houses badly built, chiefly of wood, and unattractive in appearance.

Southward across the river from New York were Elizabeth, New Brunswick, and Perth Amboy, the last with a few houses for the "quality folk," but "a mean village," albeit one of the capitals of the province of New Jersey. Burlington, the other capital, consisted "of one spacious large street that runs down to the river, with several cross streets on which were a few tolerable good buildings," with a courthouse which made "but a poor figure, considering its advantageous location." Trenton, or Trent Town, was described in 1749 as "a fine town and near to Delaware River, with fine stone buildings and a fine river and intervals, meadows, etc."

Philadelphia had two thousand one hundred houses in 1750 and three thousand six hundred in 1765, built almost entirely of brick, generally "three stories high and well sashed, so that the city must make (take it upon the whole) a very good figure."

The Virginia ladies who visited the city were wont to complain of the small rooms and monotonous architecture, every house like every other. The streets were paved with flat foot-walks on each side of the street and well illuminated with lamps, which Boston does not appear to have had until 1773. Wilmington on the Delaware was a very young town in 1750, "all the houses being new and built of brick." Newcastle, the capital, was a poor town of little importance. There were but few towns in Maryland. Annapolis, the capital, was charmingly situated on a peninsula, falling different ways to the water. . . . built in an irregular form, the streets generally running diagonally and ending in the Town House, others on a house that was built for the Governor, but never was finished. This "Governor's House" afterwards became the main building of St. John's College. A majority of the residences were of brick, substantially built within brick walls enclosing gardens in true English fashion.

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## The Halles Entreat His Company

Why our London markets should be so dull and unattractive and the Halles so entertaining is a problem which would perhaps require an ethnological essay of many pages to elucidate. But so it is. Smithfield, Billingsgate, Leadenhall, Covent Garden—one has little temptation to loiter in any of them; but the Halles spread welcoming arms. I have spent hours there, and would spend more. In the very early morning it is not too agreeable a neighborhood for the idle spectator, nor is he desired, although if he is prepared to endure a little rough usage with tongue and elbow he will be vastly amused by what he sees; but later, when all the world is up, the Halles entreat his company. Their phases are three: the first is the arrival of the market carts with their merchandise, very much as in our own Covent Garden, but multiplied many times. . . . The second phase, a few hours later, sees the descent upon the market of the large caterers, buyers for the restaurants, great and small, the hotels and pensions. That is between half-past five and half-past seven. And then comes the small buyers, the neat servants, the stout housewives, all with their baskets or string bags. This is our time; we may now loiter at our ease secure from the swift and scorching sarcasms of the crowded dawn.

The Halles furnish another proof of the quiet efficiency of Frenchwomen. At every fruit and vegetable stall—and to me they are the most interesting of all—sits one or more of these watchful creatures, cheerful, capable and always busy either with the affairs of the stall or with knitting or sewing. The Halles afford also very practical proof of the place that economy is permitted to hold in the French cuisine; as much being done for the small purse as for the large one—"A Wanderer in Paris," E. V. Lucas.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Crowning of the Pirate

FOR the moment the piratical submarine is to be allowed to escape from execution dock. France has intervened in its favor, and, owing to the support of the French Government, the black flag will be free to wave in any new war, unless in the meantime wiser counsels and a more humane view should prevail. Thus the military mantle in which Germany enveloped herself at The Hague has been assumed by France in Washington. It was Germany, as Mr. Hughes reminded his audience, at the first sitting of the Conference, which blocked the effort of the rest of the world, during the Hague conferences, to promote peace; and it is France now which forces the whole world to arm itself more completely, again at an enormous expense. Mr. Balfour summed up the French position with terrible effect when he asked the question, If 90,000 tons of submarines were really required for a fleet of 175,000 tons of capital ships, how many submarines would America and Britain require to assist their fleets of 500,000 tons? But Mr. Balfour did not stop here. He pushed the French decision to its ultimate conclusion. He declared that this terrific number of submarines could be intended only for the destruction of commerce, and he drew the inevitable conclusion that the building of so tremendous a fleet on one side of the narrow seas would necessitate the building of an even more powerful fleet upon the other side. In other words, France is deliberately renewing the great armament race, and it is doing this at a time when she is deeply burdened with debts, and when her finances are in a positively decrepit condition.

It is all very well for Mr. Sarraut to declare that France is threatening nobody, but is engaged solely in a question of home defense. The fact remains that France having insisted that this home defense necessitates the largest army in the world, to protect the country against Germany, now declares that she must have the most powerful of navies to protect herself against her late allies, for Germany has no fleet with which to attack her, and cannot possibly for years to come have one. It was necessary, Mr. Sarraut declared, in explanation of this, for France to be in a position to draw upon the great reservoirs of men in her colonies for the defense of the republic in Europe, and that therefore she must have a vast submarine fleet capable of protecting her transports. But here Mr. Sarraut went perhaps a little further than was wise, for he announced that France was about to adopt the particular policy for which, above every other, Germany has been most condemned. The great reservoirs of humanity in the French Colonies, from which Mr. Sarraut proposes to draw troops for a war in Europe, are without exception peopled with colored races. Therefore, it is evident that France intends to go back several centuries, and adopt the Roman method of defending herself by mercenary legions drawn from her colonies. It would be well for France to remember the effect this had in Rome, and it would also, perhaps, be better for her to remember that nothing, in all Germany's imperialistic schemes, roused more resentment than the intention attributed to her of using Central Africa as a recruiting ground for a colossal army to be used one day for the conquest of the world.

No doubt Mr. Sarraut spoke from his heart when he launched this argument. Mr. Sarraut's vision of the grandeur that is to be France's, has always taken the form of a great colonial empire. But a great colonial empire must be controlled by the men of the mother country, and with a population, if anything shrinking, France has not the man power, as she has not the financial resources, to develop such an empire. The most terrible admission France could possibly have made is that her frontiers march with those of another power, for the moment stricken down, but capable of a tremendous and an inevitable resilience, which has outstripped her, on her own showing, in man power which is the test of virility, and that she proposes to make good this deficiency by the old discredited Roman method of using her colonies as reservoirs for fighting men. Never since Charles Martel drove back the Saracens from Tours, or Vienna stood as a breakwater against the Ottoman tide, has so completely dangerous a political gospel been preached.

The most curious phase, however, of the whole incident was put in Mr. Hughes' own inimitable way, when he said, dryly, that he wished to point out that an agreement for the expansion of armaments was not before the Conference, for if the French proposal is not a proposal for the expansion of armaments, and an expansion at alarming cost, it would be difficult to say what it is. The building of a submarine fleet by one power of 90,000 tons would inevitably, as Mr. Balfour insisted, demand the building of huge anti-submarine fleets, as well as submarine fleets, by the other powers, and this would be launching a new competition in armaments at the very moment when an effort was being made to limit the capital ship. Moreover, such a competition could not be launched without very grave political consequences. The relations of France and Great Britain must be very seriously affected by such a program, and this, though Mr. Balfour did not say so, would inevitably lead to a reshuffling of the diplomatic pack, as, indeed, was made perfectly clear when Mr. Schanzer rose to represent Italy. The French policy, which had been disclosed, he said, must give a new impetus to competition in armaments, and such an impetus must have a disastrous effect on the finances of all the powers which would be drawn into it. Italy, of course, had no right to concern itself in what France regarded as necessary for her own defense, but he was compelled to say that the French proposals were bound to cause serious preoccupations in Rome both from a military and from a political point of view. The point of view put forward subsequently by Mr. Root was that if this unlimited building program was to be entered upon, it would be necessary for the

world, for its own protection, to take steps to make laws for the governing of submarine warfare, and for condemning the submarine that transgressed these rules as a pirate. Now, this is a course admirable in its way, and becomes a necessity of the new French departure, but the British legation did not trouble to disguise their views that any regulations which might so be made would be in the nature of scraps of paper, and that this estimate was justified by what happened during the last war. The British legation is, indeed, all the more sustained in this, as it is known that responsible naval authorities of a certain power have expressed their deliberate opinion that it would be impossible to prevent the piratical use of the submarine in future wars, and that it is, therefore, a national duty to prepare for such an emergency by the building of submarine fleets of the requisite strength.

Thus, after weeks of negotiation, the French decision gives a new lease of life to the submarine, and sends it out upon the high seas, in spite of every experience, crowned with a new authority.

### Disciplining "Bucket Shops"

THE lay mind and the legal mind, while widely different in many respects, are quite essential to each other. One is perhaps too mobile to be altogether safe and the other too set to be wholly effective. Possibly nowhere is this difference better illustrated than in modern business finance, which is particularly in the public eye just now because of the many bankruptcies and frauds that have come to a climax in the action of the New York Stock Exchange in disciplining some houses by cutting off their wire service. The law may be satisfied by certain brokers and bankers going through the motions of the bankruptcy courts. Cutting off wire service or suspension of members violating the rules of the exchange may be as far as the exchange feels able or disposed to go, but such limited action does not satisfy the public that has been fleeced. That action emphasizes the difference between the law and the lay mind, and reveals the reason why there is a cry for more protection, if restitution is not possible. The fact that the laws as they stand are too frequently circumvented explains why more Blue Sky laws are being formulated to prevent as well as punish fraud.

It is easy enough to say that the public should beware and deal only with honest concerns, of which there are many, but even the fact that there are so many honest concerns carries with it an element of danger, for it is upon the reputation of honest dealers that dishonest harpies play. In the beginning, of course, general laws were laid down, but until recently abuses were dealt with only after the damage had been done, and such a course is particularly disappointing where money is involved, for money is such a convenient commodity that many violators of the laws easily escape with funds which they have succeeded in putting beyond the reach of the people to whom it rightfully belongs. And because there is evasion and circumvention of the real protection that the law is supposed to provide, the lay mind is agitated and mobile enough to demand restitution which the inflexible law is unable to provide, at least without great expense. The irony of this situation is in the fact that in many criminal and civil cases the injured man is fought with his own money, which has come into the possession of the guilty party. This circumstance, which may leave the wronged one without funds, furnishes another reason for more governmental prosecution, rather than to let the guilty escape because of a lack of private action.

The statement by the governors of the New York Stock Exchange deals quite drastically with a sensational matter, yet with such temperate words that its real seriousness and significance may easily be minimized, rather than properly appraised, by the casual reader. The new menace, a "bucket shop," so called, has increased to such an extent that the Magazine of Wall Street has started a crusade against it.

If a man is caught taking a loaf of bread that is not his, the act is at once designated as stealing, and not only is the door locked to prevent further depredation, but the offender may be put in jail. Yet a horde of harpies, masquerading as brokers and bankers, may take thousands of dollars from unsuspecting customers, and their conduct is thus summarized: "Each of these houses has reported transactions to its customers at prices different from actual prices at which such transactions took place, to their own profit and to the injury of their customers."

The drastic action taken is, however, preventive of further stealing rather than punitive for offenses already committed. This kind of thing represents one of the difficulties in law. It is usually necessary to wait until the deed is done, and this weakness of the system is played upon altogether too much by the modern highwayman parading as a gentleman. In days gone by, a man so zealously guarded his personal reputation that if he had the misfortune to fail, and those with whom he dealt suffered, he spent perhaps many years in rehabilitating his fortune and squaring himself with his creditors. A lesson might be learned from the Chinese in this respect. In China it is traditional that a man and those of his family must pay their debts, instead of conniving to circumvent creditors. Simple honesty of this character cannot be too universal. Today too many men rush to the bankruptcy court or the criminal court and there fight, not for the protection of their creditors, but as a means of escaping with as much of the assets as they can possibly retain. Of course, in many cases the facts are hard to prove, and that is one of the reasons why schemers resort to such methods. But the matter should not be allowed to rest there. Several concerns failed recently, and one has altered a word in the firm name and continues business, while the creditors are waiting for some sort of settlement.

In addition to the financial buccaneers who deliberately cheat their customers on each transaction by falsifying the quotations, according to the statement of the New York Stock Exchange, there is growing up another danger that promises trouble unless it is checked and some reform is inaugurated. It is represented by the broker who does a legitimate margin account busi-

ness. Every customer is required to keep a safe margin to his account, and if he does not, he is sold out before there is any danger. Such procedure should protect every one concerned, but recently there have been many failures that have carried down the customers who have kept the required safe margin. It is obvious that the business has not been carried on as it should be. There may be many explanations, but in the final analysis the responsibility rests with the broker. The difficulty may have been due to bad judgment in handling his own personal accounts, or it may have been occasioned by more serious causes, but the result is that the customer is not accorded the same treatment that is required of him. And in many cases he merely shares in the little that is left after bankruptcy expenses have run up for a year or more.

Little is gained by glossing over such wrongs. The exchange governors announce that they "will continue their examination of business methods of non-member houses having wires or tickers and, in every case where it is discovered that a house is guilty of irregularities, wires and tickers will be summarily removed." This is all right as far as it goes, but financial men who, by their integrity and honesty, have built up reputations for fair dealing know best how to check those who would violate or elude the laws of right as well as of finance. For their own protection and that of the public, such financial men should take the lead in a movement to exterminate "irregularities" that amount, in plain language, to stealing.

### The Protest of Poplar

THE regrettable feature of every strike is that, when the strike is over and a settlement secured, it inevitably becomes apparent that if sober counsels had prevailed, the same end would have been obtained without any strike at all. Such a statement may appear a platitude. Nevertheless it is a platitude which is frequently ignored. The recent incident in Poplar, the great London borough where the whole borough council was sent to prison for refusing to levy a certain rate, is a case in point. Poplar is a borough which has been peculiarly hard hit by unemployment. The council is composed largely of Socialists or Labor men and women. It adopted the policy that during periods of unemployment, it was the duty of the borough council, as representing the community, to insure the workman either "full work or full maintenance." Such a policy, of course, involved the borough in enormous expenditures, with the result that the Poplar rate, some months ago, was no less than 25s. in the pound.

Now for some considerable time past, there has been an agitation throughout the industrial boroughs in London for an equalization of rates. Poplar has been, perhaps, particularly insistent in this demand. When, therefore, on the top of its enormous unemployment rate, the London council demanded the sum of £135,778 as Poplar's share toward the consolidated rate, Poplar declined to levy the necessary local rate to produce this amount. As no other authority had a right to levy the rate, the London County Council could only have recourse to the law, with the result that the Poplar borough council to the number of thirty was consigned to jail.

Five weeks later, the members were all released, and the government set to work to formulate a scheme such as might have been evolved just as easily five weeks earlier. Sir Alfred Mond introduced, in the House of Commons, a bill to deal with the situation, providing, amongst other things, for the better equalization of London rates. He pointed out that the segregation of a large part of the industrial population within certain areas and the segregation of the richer parts of the community within other rating districts created in London a difficulty far more pronounced than is the case in the great municipalities outside, namely, that the poorest boroughs have to maintain, in times of distress, the greatest number of unemployed, though they are least capable of doing so.

The new bill provides that the entire cost of outdoor relief shall be shared equally by London as a whole, and that the anomaly of an industrial district, like Poplar, having a rate of 25s. in the pound, and a wealthy borough, like Kensington, having a rate of only 11s. 1d., is to be done away with. The most gratifying feature of the whole episode is the fact that, as Sir Alfred Mond put it, the reception accorded to the bill by London as a whole "shows London dealing with London in a very fine and generous spirit." The richer localities, it appears, are quite willing to share with the poorer districts the cost of maintaining those out of work, and whilst the bill cannot be said to make much of a contribution toward solving the unemployment question, the united effort, which it undoubtedly represents, cannot be without excellent result.

### Newspapers in the Schools

EVERY one knows that children in the schools need to be interested in the events of the world today, to comprehend with some definiteness where these events are placed, and to see something of the relation between these events and past experience. The average study of "current events," however, is rarely from an international point of view, and seldom cultivates much real thinking. This is because many of the newspapers and periodicals to which the children have access give only unrelated bits of news, with little sense of what is permanently important to the world as a whole. For that reason a teacher in the schools may often have to arrange for the students items collected from various newspapers and other sources, so as to give an intelligent survey of what is going on. Children, perhaps, need even more to be taught how to select and skip in their reading of newspapers than how to interest themselves in newspapers generally. In the United States especially this is the problem, for news is usually presented in such disarrangement, and with columns that are unimportant overwhelming those that deserve to be read and understood, that the newspaper is a puzzle to both teacher and pupil.

From the right use of newspapers in the schools, children ought to be able to comprehend the main facts about the situation in Morocco, in Shantung, or in Ireland, without any coloring of special propaganda. Encouraged to consider facts, instead of merely alarming

stories, they learn the more readily to reason for themselves. Since all real education is education in thinking, children should early be aroused to the need for comparing different accounts of the same conditions in order not to be merely influenced by the false bias of so-called news or of editorial comments intended to stifle thinking.

Unfortunately, the consideration of newspapers and current events in the schools is too often only a subtle way in which special propaganda is disseminated. By this means children in the United States are led to believe that the theories of one school of medicine are absolute truth, that the Irish are the most cruelly treated people in the world, that strictly national patriotism is the great ideal of citizenship, or anything else that the board of education of a town or county and the partisan teachers working under the board may be influenced to inculcate. Parents and teachers who are awake to this danger should, therefore, arouse the children the more earnestly to reason for themselves. The honest teacher will choose such newspapers and such accounts as are simply honest, and will encourage pupils to question even the most plausible statements to see whether or not they are based on facts. Unquestioning acceptance of either past or present history as presented by others is never desirable. Perhaps, then, the value of newspapers in teaching, today, is in proportion to the questions that they stimulate as well as in proportion to the questions they answer.

### Editorial Notes

THE French Government, when asking for an adequate sum of money fittingly to celebrate the tercentenary of Molière, sets forth some of the essential qualities of his work, which are summed up as "good sense, clarity, simplicity, and measure." Molière's laugh, too, is characteristic of the French race, laughter at human falsehoods, vices, and tyrannies; laughter which is the mark of liberalism, tolerance, equality, and reason. Representatives of the press of the world will take part in the celebrations as well as delegates of universities and academies and authors' associations. With a better understanding of what France laughs at, it will be easier to recognize what she rails at.

For more than a hundred years the Royal Philharmonic Society of London has been in existence, yet it is only during the last month that it has been decided to admit women members and give them privileges equal to those of men. The reason apparently is weakness in the ranks, for, although membership of the Philharmonic is restricted to 150, there are fewer than a hundred on the muster roll. Now that women are to be admitted, they may feel that St. Cecilia did not live in vain, and Dryden did not write his splendid ode for nothing. But the Philharmonic has been a long time in acknowledging as much.

Now that the United States Government plans to help in the building of good roads in the different states, there appears to be less reason why registration and license fees of automobiles should be raised unduly, in spite of recommendations by various state officials. Those who hold the view that the automobilist ought to pay almost all of the cost of construction and upkeep of good roads quickly change their opinions, in most cases, when they come to be drivers themselves. If the village storekeeper and real estate man who have profited by the automobile traffic want really to get a line on the other fellow's way of looking at the matter, let them purchase some kind of a car, even if it be only a "flivver."

WHAT possible relation there can be between the new series of American silver dollars, to be issued in commemoration of the Arms Conference and Henry Ford, the great industrialist, is not at first apparent. But there is a relationship. They, the dollar and the motor car manufacturer, have both come out strongly for what is now freely described as the "new era." The background of the silver dollar will show the rays of a rising sun to depict the dawn of this eagerly-awaited period, while Mr. Ford has expressly declared, "The new era is already here." The Peace dollar and Mr. Ford might be said to be the two conspicuous optimists in the world today, for the dollars are already being coined and are promised to the American public before the new year. What a long way the world has traveled since a medal was struck to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania!

Now that the last barrier has been removed, women will be "called" to the bar of England in the course of the next few weeks at most. The Irish bar has anticipated the event by "calling" two Irish ladies, Miss Kyle and Miss Deverill to their own ranks; but the English bar is likely to go one better by inviting Queen Mary to become the first woman barrister on that side of the Channel. Nothing less than Her Majesty's acceptance of the offer, it is felt, will sufficiently signalize such a historic occasion as the admission of women. The event is great enough to warrant that course. Queen Mary, as the woman of highest rank in the realm, might fittingly stand as the pioneer in this great advance opened to educated women. And there is the further consideration that the Prince of Wales is a bencher of the Middle Temple. That in itself should be the deciding fact.

REPAIRING St. Paul's Cathedral is a costly and elaborate process. Last year a sum of £20,000 was spent on the work, and another financial appeal will shortly have to be made if Wren's masterpiece is to be put in a condition of perfect safety. The last of the great girders which have been built up as a steel centering in the south transept is now nearing completion. All this may seem to be a reflection on Wren's work, but two points have to be considered. He was hampered for want of money, and in certain cases, as the columns, he had to put in inferior work. He did not foresee the coming of the underground railways, which have drained the foundation soil of the cathedral and thrown the building slightly askew. In estimating these repairs it must be remembered that Wren might have builded better than he knew had he been allowed a free exercise of his genius.